CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as **human milk** and agrees with all Infants and **Children.**

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28599—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8 11-0 6-8
25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0 13-8 22-0 12-0
37-8 19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8 19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th Nov.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers anship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2276	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec., 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan., 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 19, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about	28th Novr.	for Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	,,	18th Dec.	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	,,	7th Jan.	Marseilles
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	,,	21st ,,	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,169 tons, on 28th November, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on the 29th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co, LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec,
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3514	,, 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 9th, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense; but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Celestine	per bottle	5 12	6 8
Do.	½ ,,	3 4	3 10
Benedictine	per bottle	5 12	6 8
Do.	½ ,,	3 4	3 10
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Green	per bottle	7 12	8 12
Do. do.	½ ,,	4 0	4 8
Do. do. Yellow	per bottle	6 12	7 10
Do. do.	½ ,,	3 8	4 0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	per bottle	3 6	3 14
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	2 0	2 4
Creme de Cacao	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½	..	..
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½ ,,	2 6	2 12
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Stone Jars	per bottle	5 8	6 4
Do. do.	½ ,,	2 14	3 4
Kummel, Riga	per bottle	3 10	4 2
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	,,	4 8	5 4
Do. do.	½ bottle	2 6	2 12
Peach Brandy	per bottle	5 0	5 10
Do. do.	½ ,,	2 12	3 2
BITTERS, &c.			
Angostura Bitters,	per bottle	2 2	2 6
Orange Bitters	,,	2 4	2 8
Do. do.	½ ,,	1 4	1 7
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s. Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s.	per ½ pint	1 0	1 2
Ginger Brandy	per doz. bottles	26 0	29 0
Orange Brandy	,, ,,	31 0	35 0
Orange Wine	,, ,,	16 0	18 0
Ginger Wine	,, ,,	16 0	18 0
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s.	,, ,,	25 0	28 0
Vermouth, French	,, ,,	17 0	19 0
Vermouth, Italian	,, ,,	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beohoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNES.

ADVANCED PRICES IN THE HOME MARKET.

MESSRS. POMMERY & GRENO, HEIDSIECK, and other Firms have increased the Price of their Champagnes 10s. per Case, and there is considerable probability of a further advance at no distant period.

TREACHER & Co. fortunately secured a supply of Champagnes at the Old Rates, and for present Orders are enabled to quote as below:—

			Rs. as.	Rs. as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)		bottles	64 0	71 0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	37 0	41 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)		bottles	57 0	63 0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	33 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole		bottles	63 0	70 0
Do. do.	½	,,	36 0	41 0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.		bottles	70 0	79 0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	37 0	41 8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"		bottles	54 0	60 0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	30 0	33 0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"		bottles	62 0	69 0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	35 0	39 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"		bottles	65 0	72 0
Do. do.	½	,,	37 8	42 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR		bottles	30 0	33 0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	18 0	20 0

SUBJECT TO ADVANCE WITHOUT ADVICE.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

A most suitable and choice Article may be selected from the following, Prices being within everybody's reach:—

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

BISCUIT BOXES.
CAKE BASKETS.
TOAST RACKS.
JAM & JELLY.
BUTTER DISHES.
MUGS.
OIL & VINEGAR FRAME.
CRUET STANDS.
TEAPOTS.
BON BON BOX.
SUGAR, SINGLE, DOUBLE, & TRIPLE.
TEA CADDY, OAK.
SARDINE BOX.
WINE & SPIRIT LABELS, ASSORTED.
MOUNTED CORKS.
TOASTING FORKS.
GRAPE SCISSORS.
KNIFE RESTS.
CRESS BOAT & STAND.
VASES, &c., &c., &c.
TABLE GONGS.

LEATHER GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES.
From Rs. 16-12.

WRITING DESKS.
From Rs. 12-8.

JEWEL CASES.
From Rs. 12.

LADIES' COMPANION.
From Rs. 6.

DESPATCH BOXES.
From Rs. 33-8.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.
From Rs. 21.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
From Rs. 10.

PURSES! PURSES!! PURSES!!!
From Rs. 2-8.

PERFUMES.
PERFUME SPRAYS.

Extra Highly Perfumed
ATKINSON'S SOAPS.
&c., &c., &c.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
Of all Prices and Descriptions.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN XMAS CARDS, suitable for sending to Friends at Home.

XMAS TOYS! XMAS SWEETS!!
XMAS STORES!! XMAS WINES!!!

Orders are now being Registered for Delivery in December.

Chemists, Wine & General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA and FORT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

DO you want to see and hear one of the best Operas ever performed in Bombay? If so, Come to the

GAIETY THEATRE TO-NIGHT,
and See the Beautiful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,
BOCCACCIO!
BOCCACCIO!!
(FOR THE LAST TIME)

Performed again Last Night to another Crowded and Delighted Audience by the Stanley Opera Company.

FRIDAY, 27TH,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
LA MASCOTTE.

SATURDAY, 28TH,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Mr. H. STANLEY in his Great Impersonation as Myles Nee Cofpleen with Songs and Jig.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

By Request,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! AT 9 P.M.,
MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junr.),
Has consented Again
To Meet the Mahomedan Amateur, CASSUM,
AT THE SKATING RINK,
Giving him 2,400 out of 3,000 Points for Rs. 1,000.

POPULAR PRICES:

Front Seats	Rs. 5
Reserved	,, 3
Unreserved	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Reserved Seats at
MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
LAMBERT D' ARC'S
MARIONETTES,
SATURDAY, NOV. 28TH.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!
LAST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE ON
SATURDAY, NOV. 28TH,
AT 3 O'CLOCK,
When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN ALPINE," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th November, 1891.

THE ANCHOR Line S. S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th November, 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

(OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.
LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED ON
THE 24TH NOVEMBER, 1891.

	Rs.	as.
Aruna Field: or Life's Reality; by Mrs. Jerome Mercier	2	4
According to St. John; by Amelie Ryves	3	2
Convict King (The); by James Francis Hogan	2	4
Dewy Morn (The): A Novel; by Richard Jefferies	3	12
Guy Fawkes; by William Harrison Ainsworth	1	4
Hawbuck Grange: or, The Sporting Adventures of Thomas Scott, Esq.; by Robert S Surtees	2	4
Held Fast for England: A Tale of the Siege of Gibraltar; by G. A. Henty	3	2
Insanity of Genius, and the General Inequality of Human Faculty Physiologically considered; by J. F. Nisbett	3	12
Illustrated London Novelette (13 complete novels), 49th Vol	1	0
Knight without Spurs: or, Judy's Champion; by Mrs. James Martin	2	4
Last of the Bushrangers; by Francis Augustus Hare, P.M	3	12
Little Queenie: A Story of Child Life Sixty Years Ago; by Emma Marshall	2	4
(Monthly Magazine of Fiction.) Nov. 1891, Lady Betty, a complete novel	0	4
Mary St. John: A Novel; by Rosa N. Carey	3	12
Marie Antoinette at the Tuileries, 1789-1791; by Imbert De Saint Amand	3	2
New Grub Street: A novel; by George Gissing.	3	12
Portraits and Autographs; An Album for the People, edited by W. T. Stead	1	0
Passion Play as it is played to-day at Ober Ammergau in 1890; by W. T. Stead	1	4
Shield of Love; by B. L. Farjeon (Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual, 1891	0	10
Scapegoat: A Romance; by Hall Caine (Colonial Edition), cloth	1	12
Short Plays for Drawing-Room Performance; by F. C. Burnand, &c	1	10
Twelve Months in Peru; by E. B. Clark, Illustrated	3	2
Won at Last; or, Mrs. Briscoe's Nephews; by Agnes Giberne	2	4

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS FOR 1891.

THE GRAPHIC XMAS NUMBER, with a large size presentation picture entitled "Ophelia," and one entitled "The Ladies Horatia, Laura, and Maria Waldegrave"	1	0
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS XMAS NUMBER, with a large size picture entitled "Rival Belles"	1	0
LADY'S PICTORIAL XMAS NUMBER, with a picture entitled "Rival Queens"	1	0
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS XMAS NUMBER, with a picture entitled "Little Dame Durden"	1	0
YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL XMAS NUMBER, with a picture entitled "A Bit of Mistletoe, Sir"	1	8
PEAR'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL, with 3 large size Coloured Plates	1	0

NEW BOOKS received every Mail and LENT out to Local and Up-country Subscribers on Yearly Subscriptions.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE.
SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

Terms of Subscription and Priced Catalogues on Application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

BALLOON ASCENT
AND
DESCENT
In an Entirely
NEW WAR PARACHUTE
By the daring æronaut,
LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R.,
On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th,
at 4-30 p.m.

THIS SECOND EXHIBITION will be even more startling than the first one, when Lieut. MANSFIELD will display the wonderful uses to which Ballooning may be put in Modern Warfare and several of his improved appliances will be used and he will endeavour to beat his last record of 11,400 feet.

It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will apply for the Tickets at once that Special Arrangements can be made for themselves and the Ladies.

ADMISSION FEE:

Reserved Seats, near the Balloon	Rs. 3
First Class ,, ,,	Rs. 2
Second Class ,,	Re. 1
Promenade	As. 8

Tickets may be had from
SOUNDY & Co.; SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN; TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA & FORT; BEYNON & Co. and A. BHICAJEE & Co., Apollo Bunder.

XMAS CARDS!
XMAS CARDS!!
XMAS CARDS!!!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on term which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND............£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES—1891-92.

DECEMBER 26TH, 29TH, 31ST, AND JANUARY 2ND.

FINAL ENTRANCES for all Races (except Handicaps, which CLOSE 12 Noon, 31st December) Close on 1st December.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras Club.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1891.
" No. 4156-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 22nd October 1891.
HORSES.

REMOUNTS.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 15th October, 1890, it is hereby Notified that the number of young COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1892-93, is estimated at 850.

But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..375
KURNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..375
BOMBAY.
AHMEDNAGAR DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..100
Total .. 850

2. The average price for young horses of this Class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various Horse Fairs and Horse Shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Department."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER, Lieut.-General.
Secretary to Government.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1892-93.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on Application at the above Office.

	Description of Articles.	Bombay Schedule	Bengal Tender Form.	Tenders to be received on
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.	Hired Boat tonnage and Sea and Land Carriage	23	98	7th Dec. 1891,
	Hired Horse Carriage for Passengers and Carts, with Bullocks, Coolies, &c	36	98	8th ,,
	General Contracts, comprising all Stations in this Presidency, including Aden—			
	Hospital Clothing and Bedding	22A	98	8th ,,
	Kerosine Oil	..	98 (t)	14th ,,
	Coir, Loose, cleaned, for Stuffing Mattresses and Pillows	32A	98	14th ,,
	Sugar	..	98 (c)	18th ,,
	Country-manufactured Cotton Sheeting or Sheets	..	98(d)	21st ,,
	Country-manufactured Cotton Cloth	..	98 (g)	22nd ,,
	Sewing Mattresses and Pillow Cases	Local	98	22nd ,,
	Country-manufactured Soap	..	98 (h)	23rd ,,
	Animal Charcoal	Local	98	23rd ,,

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October 27, 1891.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), and by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Aden, up to 11 a.m. (Local time), and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers, respectively up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time) on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1892-93.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned.

	Description of Articles.	Bombay Schedule.	Bengal Tender and Schedule	Tender to be received on
Poona Satara Purandhar Ahmednugger Mhow Indore Nassirabad Taraghur Neemuch Deesa Abu Ahmedabad Bombay Deolalee Kamptee Sitabuldi Jubbulpore Saugor Pachmari Kurrachee Hyderabad Aden Perim	*Hospital Clothing and Bedding.	22	98	8th Dec., 1891.
	Kerosine Oil	..	98 (t)	14th ,,
	Coir, loose, cleaned, for Stuffing Mattresses & Pillows	32A	93	14th ,,
	Hospital Wines and Spirits and Bottled Beer and Porter.	..	98 & 100 (j)	16th ,,
	Sugar	...	91 (e)	18th ,,
	†Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter	..	98 & 100	21st ,,
	Beef and Mutton	..	98 (p)	21st ,,
	‡Potatoes and Vegetables	43	98	22nd ,,
	Country-manufactured Cotton Sheeting & Sheets.	..	98 (d)	21st ,,

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office Poona, October 27, 1891.

* Tenders for the Contract at Bombay will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

† Tenders will not be invited by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona.

‡ Tenders will not be invited for Potatoes at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Deesa.

NOTE.—Tenders for above supplies if required for Subordinate State Stations will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers on the same dates and under same Schedules and Tender Forms or the requirements included in the Station Contracts.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

POSSESSING a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to Import Timber Free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at their Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1891, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of land with the Factories, Workshops, and Buildings Erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1862, for a term of 50 years with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c., of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

The above property will be offered in one lot. Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application to the Undersigned, from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for Debenture Holders, Bombay Saw Mills.

Care of
EWART LATHAM & CO.
Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

A Second-hand Light English STANHOP, in Thorough Repairs.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cée and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN.

KANGRA VALLEY.

A FRESH BATCH of the famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1 2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	,, 0 14	,,
PEKOE	,, 0 13	,,
BROKEN PEKOE	,, 0 12	,,
BROKEN TEA	,, 0 10	,,

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR COUGH.

FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently commended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

BRONCHITIS is subdued by this Medicine, as it reduces the inflamation, and cleanses and relieves the Bronchial Passages.

SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.

NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.

EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.

RATES MODERATE.

EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this and the next month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,572,248 were granted during 1890. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £144,669, and now amount to £7,488,625 sterling, being an increase of nearly Two-and-a-half millions or 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.

FRESH CONCESSIONS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 41 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding. In addition to this there is £140,000 uncalled capital.

3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£890,633 0 0
,,	1885	£988,156 0 0
,,	1888	£955,639 0 0
,,	1889	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium cancelled.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS £1 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,067,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£2,390,505 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	...	..	..	100
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	615
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	750 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	197
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,350
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	460
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	320
East India	356	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	925
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co. Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	249	450	450	54	500
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	80xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	580	500	55	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	830
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	1,006
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-6
Carolas	„ 228
Mexican Dollars	„ 221-8
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 282
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-12
Gold Leaf	„ 22-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-15
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-14
do Pekin	„ 22-3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Salvation Army Address, Y. M. C. A. Roms, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay University Examination Results.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Framjee C. Institute, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—Britannia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Kangra (s), from Calcutta ; Clan Alpine (s), Glasgow ; Red Cross (s), Cardiff ; Barawa (s), Zanzibar ; and Benwell Tower (s), Shields.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Braunfels and Clan Alpine entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Britania entered the dock yesterday.

JUVENILE AMATEUR CLUB.—A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given by the members of the Juvenile Amateur Club, at the Alfred Theatre, to-night.

LOST DIAMONDS.—Bechardass Keshowjee, living at Kalbadevie Road, reports to the police that he dropped from the pocket of his coat a packet, containing diamonds, valued at Rs. 3,496, somewhere on the road, on Tuesday last.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahipat Laxman, residing at Haines Road, has reported to the police the theft of two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 96, from a box in his room, during his absence from home on Tuesday night.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Mr. Smith, Chief Officer of the s.s. Avala, accidentally fell into the channel, at the north entrance of the Prince's Dock, on Tuesday last. A policeman threw him a life buoy, which he caught hold of, and was dragged out safely.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The treasurer of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt, through the Hon. Mr. Forrest, of Rs. 100, being part proceeds from the performance of Captain Hobday's Amateur Company.

BILLIARDS AT THE RINK.—Mr. John Roberts, jun., will play Mr. Cassum, the gentleman who made such an excellent stand against the champion at the Skating Rink this evening. Roberts will concede 2,400 points out of 3,000, and the game will be played for Rs. 1,000 a side.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

Polka	Chappies	F. Farc.
Overture	Di Ballo	Sullivan.
Mazurka	Nana	Corraggio.
Song	Parting	M. Bilton.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	Special Berichte	Czibulka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Imamwada Road, touching the death of Goolam Hoosein Fakeer Mahomed, aged 17 years. The deceased, who was a schoolboy often played truant and kept bad company. Two months ago he ran away from his uncle's house, and was not heard of until yesterday, when his body was found floating on the surface of the water in Babula Tank, Bellasis Road. The body was brought out by the police. There were no external marks of violence. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE DAIWADNYA ELOCUTIONARY MEETING.—The fourth annual gathering for an exhibition of elocutionary powers was held on last Sunday afternoon, at the Ripon Theatre. The subjects chosen, and previously advertised, were only two this year :—(1st) The qualifications, duties, and responsibilities of caste leaders in the Hindu community, with a passing allusion to the past and present leaders of the Daiwadnya ; (2nd) comparison between education imparted in Government schools and private seminaries in Bombay. The speakers, on the whole, acquitted themselves very creditably, and several got prizes ; among them, we are glad to notice, is Master Balcrushnajee Bhaskarrao B. Pitale, a promising student in the St. Xavier's College. The proceedings were in the Marathi language and occupied six hours. The manager gets up these annual meetings from collections made up from members of the caste.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF INSANITY.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Pedraz Costa was brought up by Inspector Stanford and charged on remand with committing an assault and criminally intimidating Domingo Vaz, on the 12th instant. The evidence of the complainant showed that the prisoner's conduct towards his daughter on the date in question was such that she was considerably frightened by him. On a subsequent occasion Costa made an attempt to set fire to his house. Whenever checked he became very violent and abusive. As there were indubitable symptoms that he was not in his right senses, the Magistrate referred him to Dr. Sydney Smith for examination, and his conviction, after observation and examination, was that he was insane. The unfortunate man was accordingly declared a lunatic, and remanded to the Common Jail, till an order is received from Government for his admission to the Colaba Asylum.

CHORAL FESTIVAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.—A very large congregation assembled at the St. Thomas' Cathedral last evening, when the seventeenth annual Choral Festival was held. The choir which was composed of students from the Cathedral High School, the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, the Byculla School, and the Indo-British Institution walked up the centre aisle to the chancery chanting the Intercessory Hymn, and the Rev. Yorke Brown was the officiating clergyman. The following clergy were also present :—Rev. W. E. Scott, Acting Archdeacon ; Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain, Colaba; Rev. F. N. Hill, Acting Senior Presidency Chaplain ; Rev. J. A. Selloar, Chaplain, Byculla ; Rev. H. Nelson, Harbour Chaplain ; Rev. W. A. Roberts, Girgaum ; Rev. C. Gilder, Rev. G. Ledgard, Rev. H. Latward, Rev. J. W. Biscoe, Rev. C. E. Gardner, Rev. J. H. Lord, and Rev. Dr. R. W. Evans, D.D. The singing of the hymns, and the Magnificat by the choir had a most impressive and sublime effect. Mr. Mant presided at the organ, and after a sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. S. Hall the choir filed down the centre aisle again singing the Reversionary Hymn, which brought the festival to a conclusion.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, J. Robert and Daniel Francis, were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with four different thefts of property, consisting of knives, forks, and wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 86, from the houses of Miss Manning, Mr. G. H. Elsworthy, Abdool Karim, and Jakub Issabhoy, respectivly, all living at Altamont. It appeared that both the accused had made stealing their regular business, and during the last three months they have committed no less than seventeen similar burglaries. On Friday morning last they entered the first complainant's house and opening a cupboard they stole forks, knives, spoons, &c., valued at Rs. 40, and made off with the same. Before they had gone far, however, they met a police sepoy doing duty at Forget Road, Tardeo, who asked them as to how they became possessed of the articles that were wrapped up in a bundle which the first accused was carrying under his arms. As the accused could not give a satisfactory reply, the policeman arrested them, and on further enquiry ascertained that the accused had committed numerous similar thefts and disposed of the stolen property to different Marwarees, from whom the police recovered the articles. The accused then confessed that they had stolen a lamp, valued at Rs. 5 from Mr. Elsworthy's house, and the wearing apparel from the two other Mahomedan complainants, who are servants in the service of Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahim. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to an accumulated term of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

TURNING THE TABLES.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sweeney, C Division, charged Dhondia Succaram, a sugar-cane vendor, with theft of a number of copper pots, that were claimed and identified by Nagoo Rama, Bala Krishna, and Mahadoo Rukmajee, the complainants. In the evidence for the prosecution it was made out that the prisoner had been carrying on a systematic trade for the past twelve months in visiting the dwellings of mill-hands and misappropriating vessels in which they hung their food. Through the agency of a woman, named Ameenabai, the property was pawned with Marwarees. In the course of investigation this woman, Ameenabai, and another female were arrested, and they then confessed to the manner in which the copper pots were disposed of. It was further stated that the prisoner conducted the police sepoy who was investigating the matter to a Marwaree at Bengalpoora, and there asked him to produce the property pledged. Mr. Richardson, after recording the evidence, framed a charge, but remanded the case to allow the culprit an opportunity of defending himself. He returned with Mr. Spencer, pleader, who contended that it would not be judicious for the court to convict his client of the offence on the evidence of the woman Ameenabai, who was as likely to be the actual thief as the accused. There was nothing to show that the accused was in any way connected with the woman, whilst her own statement of receiving the pots from him to be pawned with the Marwaree remained uncorroborated. The Marwaree had also not been produced to show that the property had been pawned by the accused and Ameenabai, and there was no evidence on the records that connected his client in any way with the pawning of the articles. The only connecting link in the story of the prosecution depended upon the statement of Ameenabai. It stood to reason if the accused desired to pawn the articles he should have gone to the Marwaree himself and not deputed Ameenabai. Mr. Richardson now considered the evidence of the prosecution insufficient, and, as he entertained some doubt regarding the prisoner's guilt, discharged him.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of two of the insolvents, Abdul Ahmed and Haroon Ahmed, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi* calling upon them to show cause why they should not deposit a missing account book with the Official Assignee. On the previous Wednesday, when another rule *nisi* for the production of the books of the firm was made absolute, the learned counsel was not aware of the present rule, and no cause was, thefore, shown against it at that time. Under the circumstances the learned counsel asked for a postponement which was granted for a week.

RE DAMODHAR PURSHOTUMDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee for two of the creditors, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvents to show cause why the order for their discharge should not be set aside and their petition re-heard on the ground that the discharge was obtained fraudulently. His Lordship granted the rule, making it returnable on the 9th December.

RE NUGINDAS HEERABHAI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule *nisi*, granted on the 7th ult., calling upon him to show cause why he should not produce his account books. The rule was obtained in the course of the examination of the insolvent; but he would be able to show that he kept no books. With regard to the partnership account books, insolvent had said in his examination that they were in the possession of his brother. His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Starling, in support of the rule *nisi*, discharged it.

RE HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for this insolvent, applied for leave to file a joint schedule with a partner who had applied for the benefit of the Act. The application was granted.

RE DEWJEE RAMJEE JADHAV.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His Lordship granted the application.

RE VEERJEE JIWANDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his *interim* order for three months.

RE BINDESARI HANNOOMAN.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was allowed an extension of his *interim* order for four months.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE THEFT AT MESSRS. MORENAS AND CO'S.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* C. J. RODRIGUES.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 26th October, found the accused guilty of theft of jewellery belonging to Messrs. Morenas and Co., of Meadow Street, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of four months' further imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Khanderao Morojee, appeared for the accused ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown in support of the conviction.

It was urged on behalf of the accused that the evidence called for the prosecution was not sufficient to support the conviction. It did not disclose any dishonest act or intention on his part, but on the contrary showed that the accused could not have been actuated in what he was alleged to have done by any guilty or dishonest motive or intention. The evidence showed there were circumstances in the case which rendered the accused not conscious of the act of taking or carrying the property alleged to have been stolen. Referring to Mr. Starling's note to Sections 85 and 86 of the Penal Code, Mr. Inverarity urged that drunkenness was an important element in considering dishonest intention.

Mr. Justice Parsons said there was no reported case in which drunkenness was considered an excuse for theft, although there were cases of violence and forgery. There was no direct evidence here to prove that the accused was drunk. The Magistrate did not find that he was drunk.

Mr. Inverarity said the defence called no evidence to prove that accused was drunk, because they thought the prosecution admitted that he was drunk. It should be assumed that the show-case was open because it was not proved on the other side that it was locked.

Mr. Kirkpatrick made a few remarks in support of the conviction.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the decision of the Court, remarked that in the face of the strong evidence for the prosecution, there was no reason for the Court to interfere with the Magistrate's decision ; and their Lordships thought that the Magistrate had passed a proper sentence. If the accused chose, he might petition Government for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon him. The Court confirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal.

ENTERPRISE

WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Phipson & Co.	50
Vishram Ebram & Co	30
Mr. H. F. Meling	20
Mr. Thos. Humphrey	20
Major George Radcliffe	15
Mr. Kingsbury	10
Mr. L. F. Burke	5
Mr. C. W. Chitty	5

Subscriptions may be forwarded to Captain M. Bean, I.M., Port Officer, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Cause.

229-91—T A Bland—Heerjee Metha and others vs Neera Naiqueen Khanderao—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

25-91—Little S F & N—L W G R Carnac vs J C de Souza—Roughton & B.

Defended New Long Causes.

243-91—In person—Juggonath Vithoba vs Vithal Ramjee and others—Muljee B B.
214-91—Crawford B and Co—Ruttonbai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac, and another.—L S F and N., and M N Saklatwala.
242-91—In person a pauper—Nurhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person.
278-91—Crawford B & Co—The B B & C I Railway Co vs Dwarkadas Luchminarrayen and others—Tyabjee and D.
280-91—Payne G and S—Narrayen Harri—vs Bapujee Cooverjee and another—R Skipsey.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

200-87—Tyabjee and D—Kassilall Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and another—J C Cama.
676-89—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Hoosungjee Sorabjee Kotwal and another—Wadia and G.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury :—

ALLEGED ARSON AT DADUR.

Jan Mahomed Oosman, a young Mahomedan, was charged with committing mischief by fire with the intention of causing the destruction of a hut, at Dadur, owned by one Jadowjee Vithul, a carpenter, on the night of the 26th ult. Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution ; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac told the jury that he felt confident upon the evidence that they could come to no other conclusion than that there had been an attempt to commit mischief by fire ; and it would be for them to decide, after hearing the evidence, whether the prisoner was or was not guilty of the offence. He was a mehta in the employ of Hajee Ebrahim Abdul Lutiff, who was the owner of the oart at Dadur, in which a hut belonging to the complainant was situated. Hajee Ebrahim, it appeared, had been desirous for some time past of obtaining possession of the hut, and after several fruitless attempts to purchase the property, had taken proceedings against Jadowjee, whose rent he endeavoured to raise, but did not succeed in doing so. The hut was built of very inflammable materials ; and Hajee Ebrahim, finding he could not get rid of Jadowjee, decided to burn down his hut, the occupants of which were the complainant and his family, and a lodger and his two wives and a child, the latter of whom occupied one of the rooms. The case for the prosecution rested on the statement of a *mallee*, named Tookaram, who was also in the employ of the landlord of the oart, and whose evidence would be corroborated on the main points by other witnesses. Tookaram was in the first instance arrested by the police and placed before the Magistrate with the prisoner, but being ultimately granted a pardon, was liberated. He then made a statement to the effect that some days before the 26th inst.—the day of the fire—the landlord of the oart called him and the prisoner on one side and offered them Rs. 50 each for setting the hut on fire. Tookaram, being frightened to undertake the work, refused to do anything in the matter, but on the prisoner offering to do the job, he agreed to assist him in it. The landlord was then alleged to have handed him a couple of padlocks and money to buy a quantity of kerosine oil. It would appear that, about 9 o'clock, on the night of the 26th ult., Tookaram, the prisoner, and another Mahomedan, who, the learned counsel regreted to state had not been traced or arrested by the police, went to the chawl. On arrival at the complainant's hut, the padlocks were fastened on the front and rear doors, which were the only means of egress, and pieces of rope, saturated with the kerosine oil, were then hung under the eaves of the hut. A torch was then made with a rope and other articles, and being set alight, was thrown on to the roof of the hut, which then caught fire. The prisoner and his accomplices then ran away, while the inmates of the hut, on being roused from their sleep by a neighbour, had to escape, from the burning place as best they could, the complainant and his family managing to get out through one of the doors, which he succeeded in breaking open, while the lodger and his wives and child escaped through a hole which he succeeded in making in the wall of the dwelling. The learned counsel said that the statements of Tookaram, the *mallee*, would be corroborated in material details by other residents in the oart, one of whom had seen the padlocks in his possession early on the day of the fire, while other witnesses would depose to their being afterwards found on the door of the hut. The prisoner and the *mallee* were arrested on the 28th October ; but the learned counsel regretted to say that there was not sufficient evidence forthcoming to justify the arrest of the landlord of the oart.

Evidence was led for the prosecution in support of the opening statement of counsel.

The case for the prosecution was not finished when the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON.

LAST week, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, it gave us pleasure to inform our readers of the agreeable fact of the further extension of service of Mr. Cooper as Chief Presidency Magistrate. And this week it gives us equal pleasure to observe that the Government has very wisely resolved to allow Mr. Hamilton to retain his seat on the Police bench. It would have been a serious mistake had His Worship been relegated to the mofussil. The mofussil would have gained nothing, while Bombay would have distinctly suffered by his transfer. Mr. Hamilton has proved himself a most efficient and popular magistrate. He has been discharging his duties without fear or favour. And the way in which he has now and again sternly curbed the energy of over-zealous policemen is beyond all praise. Magistrates of his sterling character are a real buffer between the poor and police-ridden folk on one side and the police itself on the other. We again offer our congratulations to the Government for its wise discretion ; and we also congratulate Mr. Hamilton on his good fortune.

A LESSON TO NEIL MORTIMAR AND OTHERS.

The *Rast Goftar* writes :—The facts relating to the breach of promise case in which a Parsi barrister has had to pay damages to the tune of £750 are painful enough. Mr. Nowroji Motabhoy *alias* Neil Mortimar promised to marry a pretty young English lady. According to the lady's evidence, he gave out that "he was serving his terms in the Temple ;" that "his mother was a Spanish lady ;" that his age was 37 ; and so on. He was very enthusiastic in his praises of the young lady, and when he took her about he was very lavish. But after a time his heart towards his ladylove cooled, his visits to her grew less frequent, and his correspondence less animated. There were no more "fond love and loads of kisses." She asked him the reason why, but her own Neil replied he was too busy to enter into a long controversy with her. He wanted to part with her in peace, and gave her this parting advice : "We must part as friends instead of cherishing ill-feeling towards one another," and he trusted that "this will suit your entire satisfaction." Unfortunately for him, it did not suit her satisfaction at all. She went to court, and the jury awarded her £750 damages, as a salve to her wounded heart. This ought to serve as a lesson to others besides Neil Mortimar.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The *Indu Prakash* discourses :—Within little more than a month from to-day will meet at Nagpore the seventh Indian National Congress, and to all Indians it is an event of never failing interest. The next Congress promises to be eventful in more respects than one. There is an idea abroad that this should be the last Congress in India for the present, at any rate until the London Congress is held. It is felt that the Congress by its successive meetings for the last seven years has matured a programme of reforms, and has done enough to awake public attention in this country. Now the scene of operations must, it is said, be transferred to England. It is the English constituencies that have to be worked up, and educated so as to adopt Indian reform as part of their demands from the British Government. Unless a mandate goes to the Government from the constituencies, it is said there is no chance for India. Our English friends in England are ready enough to work, but they are confronted with the questions : "What you say is right enough, but where are any natives of India to demand the reforms ? You may be quite in earnest, but no one else in India seems to be in earnest." It is the feeling widely entertained, and it must be admitted not without reason, by the British public, and by Anglo-Indians, that we Indians are quite apathetic as regards the reforms sought for, that the cry in our behalf is factitious, and that we have no real earnestness on our own part, that must be removed. If we are to succeed any time we must successfully combat this feeling, and induce a conviction that the Indian public is thoroughly in earnest, and that its spokesmen in England represent a genuine sentiment. To bring about such a conviction Indian gentlemen of standing and reputation must go to England, and address English electors. Thus the Congress which meets in December next has, apart from its usual programme of debate, several momentous questions to consider. All friends of the Congress must therefore endeavour to muster strong. The questions of the London Congress, the agitation in England, the maintenance of the London Congress Agency, the Congress organization in India, the appointment of a general Secretary in case Mr. Hume insists upon resignation, these and other weighty matters have to be decided, and it will require all the wisdom of our leaders to settle them. The Congress has many enemies to fight with. It has triumphed over all so long because there has been perfect union in its own camp. Let us earnestly trust the union will continue and that with Mr. Hume working for us as before we shall show greater energy.

THE NEW UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The *Rast Goftar* states :—The Hon. G. N. Curzon, member for South port, succeeds Sir John Gorst as Under-Secretary of State for India. Our old friend, Mr. J. M. Maclean, was in the running for the post. He is just the man who would have suited the India Office, with his prejudices against the natives of India and his devotion to Anglo-Indian interests. If the choice lay between Mr. Curzon and Mr. Maclean, Mr. Curzon is much to be preferred. If the young politician's performance will be equal to his promise there will be no reason to be dissatisfied with him. He has travelled through India and has written a sober and reliable book on the Central Asian question. He has also made himself a sort of authority on the affairs of Persia in their relation to England and Russia. On Imperial questions, such as the defence of India and the advance of Russia, his opinion and advice will, we believe, be found useful by Government. He has proved himself capable of taking a clear and intelligent grasp of political problems of great pith and moment, and he may now usefully apply his mind to the problems of Indian home politics. If he can take of them the sober and judicial view which characterizes his writings relating to Persia and Central Asia, this country will have no reason to be sorry for the appointment.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* thinks "India has no reason to congratulate herself on the nomination of Mr. Curzon as Under-Secretary of State in the place of Sir John Gorst relegated to the Treasury. The honourable aristocrat of thirty-two is no doubt a clever Oxford man. That is not much of a recommendation for an under-ministerial post in these days. They say Mr. Curzon is, besides, a much travelled man. In short that he is one of our "globe-trotters." Now globe-trotters, specially those who have done their trotting in India in three months or six weeks, are the positive *bete noir* of Anglo-India. From Messrs. Schwann and Caine downwards, they are looked down with a sneer and a scoff. But Anglo-India, so far as we have noticed it, has not on this occasion raised a word in disparagement of this special qualification. We infer from this that so long as globe-trotters belong to the tribe of the terrible Tories and the fire-eating Jingoes, there is nothing special to raise objection against ! Mr. Curzon, who lacks official experience, must in the very nature of things, be a plastic tool in the hands of the Prime Minister. In the case of Sir John Gorst, there was at least this safety that his masterful will and intrepid spirit would not permit even the imperious will of the great Salisbury to over-awe him and directly interfere in the affairs of India. He was a most useful buffer in that sense. The buffer has been removed, and so far the appointment of Sir John Gorst to the Treasury is a distinct loss of this country. India may depend on it that in the military policy of the Empire she will now be solely governed by the Simla hierarchy.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says : Consequent on Sir John Gorst's transfer to the Treasury, the post of Under-Secretary-of-State for India is given to the Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon, M. P. for South-port. Mr. Curzon is a young man of thirty-two with a reputation for literary scholarships and oratorical powers. His extensive travels on the Central Asian frontiers have enabled him to form some definite conception of the Anglo-Russian interests in those quarters. His appointment is sure to find favour with Indian public opinion, and our only wish is that he would prove a valuable accessory to Lord Cross in the grave responsibilities resting with the India Office.

The *Subodha Patrika* observes :—Sir John Gorst's successor at the India office is a young man of thirty-two. But he seems to be possessed of brilliant parts and has had some knowledge of India and Central Asia. Of the two candidates for the office, the Hon'ble G. N. Curzon is certainly the better choice. We hope he will prove an improvement on his predecessor, though there is hardly a year at the outside before him in which to show his capacity for his new office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Barawa, 234 tons Captain Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 63 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Alla Munjee.

THE British s.s. Penwell Tower, 2,072 tons, Captain H Purse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, with a cargo of 3,970 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Britis s.s. Red Cross, 1,832 tons, Captain H D Corney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,337 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Kangra, 1,469 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr Richardson, Mr Ifluder. two Native gentlemen and 8 deck.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Alpine, 1,349 tons, Captain W Barr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Berkenhead, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd J C Hopkins, Mr H C Clarke. Mr E R Pans, Mr and Mrs N Hatherly and child, Mr H MacPherson, Mr H A Atkins, Mr C N Seddon, Mr E A Austasiades, Mr Patrochilos, Mr A B Harman, and brother Albon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Alpine	1319	Barr	B	F Muir & Co
„ King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C	B & P S Co
„ Mary Beyts.	2484	Bice	D	B Craig & Co
„ Ibo	1112	Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
„ Guayacan	879	Steele	H J	H I M Sulaman.
„ Avala	2415	Newell	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	M	I Cassum
„ Braunfels	1923	Taree	Q	Glade & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna, Neera, and Bheema .... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 11·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	3198	Parfitt	1	P & O Co
„ Britannia	1591	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Manilla	2582	Octavia	3	F Bazzoni.
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	J Janni
„ Kirby Hall	1655	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co
„ Virava	2158	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Britannia (s)	Brown	Liverpool, Oct 28.
25	Kangra (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, Oct 28.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Barr	Glasgow, Oct 17.
	Red Cross (s)	Corney	Cardiff, Oct 27.
	Barawa (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Nov 9.
	Benwell Tower (s)	Purse	Shields, Oct 27.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Britannia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Kirby Hall, for Malta and Liverpool.
„ Caledonia, for Hull.
„ Clan Alpine, for Havre.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—39 cases oilmenstores, H B H Jackeria ; 13 cases glass beads, E Soolemanjee ; 7 cases medicine, &c, J Jewraj and Co ; 2 cases medicine, &c, Treacher and Co.
Dago s—3 casks lamps, F Bharmall.
Clyde s—19 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.
Oriental s—1 hogshead gin, Phillips and Co.
Oceana s—½ cask rum, Phillips and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—10 casks bird shots, M Noorbhoy ; 2 cases saffron, H A Hormarjee ; 31 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Kirby Hall s—20 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Peninsular s—25 cases brandy, Rustomjee Merwanjee Guzdar.

FROM VENICE.

Peninsular s—11 cases glass beads, M Essuffbhoy.
Peshawur s—4 cases soap, Warden and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 25.

Avala s—33 cases indigo, Gilla Cullianjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts jowari, Ewart Latham and Co ; 200 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsecdass ; 270 cwts coir fibre, C Khetsey and Co.
Kirby Hall s—630 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 50 bales waste cotton, Abboo Rawoo ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 300 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Britannia s—27 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 42 bales wool, S Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—483 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 6 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers ; 1,006 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Alpine s—1,848 cwts rape seed and 4,993 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts buffaloe horns, R Kaderbhoy ; 26,000 cwts wheat and 12,006 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mary Beyts s—16,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,500 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Caledonia s—72,360 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 500 cwts buffaloe horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts rape seed, Killick Nixon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Vincent, Lt, Bo, C D, from leave, from England.
Hussey, Lt-Col, Bo Comdt. Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 25.

Walsh, Surg-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 21.

Chitty, Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo I, on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 24.

Bartholomeus, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 25.

Lyons, Surgn Lt-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, to join, to Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th November, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—10" R M L gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. On Saturday, the 28th instant, both Companies will proceed to Coorla to commence the annual class firing. Tickets will be issued by a Sergt-Instr at Victoria Terminus and also at Byculla from 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Dress :—Drill order with arms. After the conclusion of the class firing the corps will return by Rail to Byculla and march to the Nesbit Road Head-quarters, where the election of a 2nd Lieutenant and Company Sergt-Major for No. 1 Company will take place, after which there will be a dinner and Smoking Concert. Members intending to be present are requested to send their names to Regimental Sergeant-Major A. W. Seabrook, at the Fort Head Quarters, so as to reach him not later than the first post, on Friday, the 27th instant. This information is absolutely necessary in order that sufficient arrangements may be made for the dinner.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 4-45. p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. There will be no parade on Saturday the 5th proximo.

3. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing *before* Christmas.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 3173 Vol. S. Favel to "B." Company ; No. 3170 Vol. C. C. Small, No. 3171 Vol. E. Bulger, and No. 3172 Vol. G. H. Brooke to "C." Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov, 19th, 1891.)

The following non-comissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List have been awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct without gratuity :—Sergt Inst A Culverhouse, E I Ry Vol R C ; Sergt W MacKay, Remount Dept ; Sergt G D Robertson, Telegraph Dept ; Sergt J Carter, Remount Dept ; and Sergt J Ryan, Viceroy's Band.

The Government of India has sanctioned the present dates for assembling classes for garrison instruction being altered as shown below (para 1329-d, Army Regulations India, Vol 11) :—In all three Presidencies—1st class 23rd January, 2nd class 27th May, and 3rd class 9th August.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster Genl's Dept :—

Capt E F H McSwiney, D S O, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be paid Attache, vice Lieut Newnham.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Hill Depot, Landour—Capt C R M O'Brien, 1st Battn, East Lanc Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt J E Benbow, 1st Dragoon Guards, who returns to England with his Regiment.

The undermentioned passed the Lower Standard examination in Pushtu :—7th October 1991 :—Majors H M Rose, D S O, 27th Punjab Infy and T H Mackenzie, 2nd Bo Infy ; Capts J R K L Heyland, Rl Ay ; E H F Finch, 1st Batn East Lancashire Regt ; E T Paul, 6th Bengal Cavy ; H H F Fagan, 10th Bengal Lancers ; H F T Macartney, 11th Bengal Lancers ; M L Shipley, 13th Bengal Lancers ; C B Templar, 19th Bengal Lancers ; P G Walker, 20th Punjab Infry ; W Giles, 21st Punjab Infry ; W R Little, 21st Punjab Infry ; A E P Burn, 25th Punjab Infry ; C B Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infry ; Lieuts L W P East, Royal Artillery ; F F N Rees, Royal Engineers ; A G Peyton 9th Bengal Lancers ; R B Low, 9th Bengal Lancers ; E H Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers ; H E Whiffin, 13th ; Bengal Lancers ; A G B Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers ; W S Mardall, 17th Bengal Cavalry ; A W Chaldecott, 1st Punjab Cavalry ; C A Luck, 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; C S Stack, 3rd Bombay Cavalry ; N A MacDonald, 15th Sikhs ; G J Fitz M Soady, 19th Punjab Infry ; W J Windsor, 19th Punjab Infry ; A H Montagu, 21st Punjab Infry ; L N Herbert, 22nd Punjab Infry ; G W Robinson, 27th Punjab Infry ; A B Dew, Corps of Guides, H W Codrington, Corps of Guides ; H C Vessey ; 2nd Sikh Infry ; A J Caruana, 2nd Punjab Infry ; A M S Elsmie, 2nd Punjab Infry ; N E Chesney, 2nd Bn 5th Gurkha Rifles ; H G Walker, 12th Bo Infry ; 2nd-Lieut E C Bayley, 15th Bengal Lancers ; Surgs F W Gee, Indian Medical Service ; W B Lane, Indian Medical Service ; Schoolmaster Mr G H Underdown, Royal Artillery ; Sergts J Kelley, Ordnance Dept ; V Dunne ; Commissariat Dept ; A Killeen, Commissariat Dept, H C Sampson, Commissariat Dept ; D Beck, Military Works Dept ; C Lynch, Orderly Room Clerk, Dalhousie Depot ; Private C Jones, 1st Batn Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—1st Bengal Infantry—Lieut R G Baglay, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25th OF NOVEMBER, 1891.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has fallen slowly in Sind and Rajputana and at Veraval, Deesa, Surat and Neemuch, and has risen by small amounts elsewhere. Pressure is highest at Malegaon and Jubalpore and lowest on and off the South Coromandel Coast. The bario gradients are moderate or slight, and the isobars indicate two depressions, one to the westwards of Jacobabad, and the other to the north-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. Pressure is above the normal in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and at Rajkot, Khandwa, Raipur and Nagpur, and below it elsewhere, the defect being greatest over Sind. Winds are variable in direction and moderate or light in force. The anemometric observations of this morning show that the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi and 12 at Bombay and Karwar. The maximum temperature variations are generally small and irregular, except at Masulipatam, Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Deesa and Jacobabad (4° to 7° above the mean) and at Delhi (5° below the mean). The highest maximum was 92° at Deesa and Ratnagiri. Nights are 5° to 8° hotter than usual in Sind and 5° to 10° cooler at Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Bellary, Coimbatore, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Karwar, while the departures from the mean minimum temperature in other places are only slight. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Ajmere (46°). Humidity has changed irregularly and by small amounts, and the skies are almost clear everywhere. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. Of the two depressions mentioned above, the one over Sind is well defined and, as the nights are excessively hot, it is probable that the weather in the Persian Gulf is squally, cloudy and unsettled. The weather in Sind also is somewhat unsettled, and a slight increase of wind may be looked for. To the north-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, the weather appears to be unsettled, but over the rest of the country it is fine and clear and is likely to continue so during the next 24 hours.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 24th November, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·925
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·1
Dew Point	61·9
Relative humidity of Air	·608
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·3
General Directions of Wind*	E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	246

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

A NOVELTY.—Just received, Etageretables, made from Metal, beautifully finished in Black with Gold, Copper-bronzed, or Platinised, for the Drawing-room.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, at once, Small PERMANENT OFFICE, in or near the Fort. Apply, stating Full Particulars, to "G. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, in Bombay, SITUATION as MILL MANAGER (Cotton); thoroughly practical in Carding and Spinning. The most Reliable Reference in Bombay. For reference and to treat, Apply at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—One 9-8 WARPING MACHINE, with Self-stopping Motion and Creel for 532 Bobbins complete. Dugdale Make; Quite New. For Price and Particulars Apply to the SECRETARY or MANAGER, Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

PILSENER BEER,—Per doz. Qts. Rs. 4; per doz. Pints Rs. 2-8. Stout in Pints, per doz. Rs. 3 only. Quality guaranteed.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornament, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great Variety.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to the Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate..

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Do not miss this valuable opportunity as New and Fashionable Goods are very Moderately Sold.—CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shooing done.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.
Twelve Months........................ Rs. 26
Six Months.............................. „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, 1s 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street. Whitefriar, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars Apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
5-TON LIFTING CRANES DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

SALE of a large Claim in the matter of Mr. Hormarjee Ardaser Hormarjee, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by Public Auction, has been POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 4th December 1891.

SALE of the Materials of the House of Mr. Jaikisondas Gangadas, situated in the vicinity of the present Buleshwar Market Extension.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th Inst., 1891, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 26, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening advised no change in Consols, at 95⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered at 106¼; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up ⅛ per cent., to 3¼, while that on six months' sight, Indian Bank Paper was reduced to the same extent at 3¼ per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 43 9-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £74⅛ and £72¾, respectively. In New York, also, the price of Silver was unaltered at 94⅜ cents, but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·84 dollars. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4⅝d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Wheat Market became quiet yesterday, and both No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, gave way 1d. per cental in price at 8s. 10d. ex-quay, for the former, and 8s. 4d. per cental for the latter. Linseed was dull; but Bombay Seed was unchanged in value both on the spot, and to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet last evening on the spot, with Arrivals quiet but steady, the total Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4⅜d. per lb. and Arrivals were also unaltered, as well as East Indian Cotton. The day's Imports were 49,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday quiet and unchanged, the number of bales offered being 13,000

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 8⅛ cents.; but February Futures were 9 cents higher, at 8·27 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days, Monday's figures not having been wired) were 124,000 bales; and the total arrivals this season now compare as follows with those of the previous two years to the same date:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's & Tuesday's Receipts	124,000	97,000	117,000
Three days' do.	166,000	135,000	156,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,303,000	3,059,000	2,949,000

Hardly anything has been doing in this market here again to-day, the only purchases reported being 150 bales of Dhulia of the new crop, at Rs. 163-4 bought by exporters; and 50 bales of old Karinja, at Rs. 157 per candy taken by a Mill. The feeling has been quiet, and prices are quoted as before.

WHEAT.—The active export demand, of which we spoke yesterday, has collapsed in presense of the weaker advices from the other side chronicled above, and little fresh business has transpired to-day; but the tone of the market has been steady, and rates remain as we quoted them last evening.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market, and on the bases of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	741	bales.
Wheat	41,016	cwts.
Linseed	4,598	„
Rapeseed	2,010	„
Gingelly	3,997	„
Poppyseed	1,525	„

FREIGHTS have become very quiet. Rates are unchanged but takers of tonnage are scarce, and no fresh business worth mentioning has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened a little steadier this morning, and the majority of the Banks quoted 1-32d. higher as their buying rate for three months' sight Credits; but they got no bills, and at 1s. 4 13-16d. only a small amount of Paper came out. At closing the feeling was quiet at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 4 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic			1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight			1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits	3	do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Francs	3	do.	1·77	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further material advance has taken place in the price of Fours to-day, in a steady market, say to the extent of 3-16 to ¼ per cent. By the afternoon quotations were 107 5-16 for Money and the approaching Settlement, and 107 for the 5th January account; but before the close a rise of 1-16 per cent. more had been attained, the cash price leaving off steady, at 107⅜. For in the other denomination 105½, nominal, is quoted.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill and Press Scrip has again attracted increased attention, and we note in the former an advance of Rs. 50 in Coorla, and Oriental Shares; of Rs. 5 in James Greaves and Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Star of India; of Rs. 15 in Britannia; of Rs. 10 in Queen; and of Rs. 5 in Bombay. In the latter there has been a rise of Rs. 50 in Fort Press Shares; of Rs. 20 in Prince of Wales; of Rs. 15 in Colaba; and of Rs. 12½ in Bombay Cotton, at our quotations.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here from Bombay or Karachi via Marseilles this morning.

Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, with the China mails, arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

Mail steamer Ravenna arrived from China.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Rio Grande left Aden for Zanzibar on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅝
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅛
4½ per cent. „	72¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	43 9-16.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

◆

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th November, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	...
Teheran	25	1	15 p.m.	1	24
Suez	25	2	25 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	46	..	2
„ Kurrachee	..	19	..	1
„ Madras	..	19	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

◆

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 24.

10 p.m. – – – – – – – – 74·4

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

6 a.m. – – – – – – – – 69·6
10 a.m. – – – – – – – – 75·8
2 p.m. – – – – – – – – 82·0
4 p.m. – – – – – – – – 81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AMBROSE—November 20, at Saliz Lodge, Vepery, the wife of A T Ambrose, B A, LL B, Vakil, High Court, of a daughter.

BOCKER—November 14, at Kapurthala, the wife of L C Bocker, of a son.

CHARLES—November 20, at Lahore, the wife of R Havelock Charles, M D, M Ch, F R C S I, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

WALLER—November 9, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Lieut E Waller, 19th P I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ENNIS—HORAN—November 10, at St Thomas's, Calcutta, by the Rev F Lafont, S J, Charles Alexander Ennis, to Ellen Jessie, widow of the late William Frederick Horan, of Asansol.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

◆

"ALPHA."—There is no need to deal further with the personal aspects of this question.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1891.

THE news of the death of the Earl of Lytton will be received in India with a sense of painful surprise. The last mail brought information that he was in ill-health; it brought also the information that he had completed a novel in French of which competent critics spoke very highly. His death, which seems to have been sudden, came just a week after he had entered upon his sixty-first year. He left India in July, 1880, leaving behind him a record which, for reasons not entirely connected with himself, was not one of great achievement. The parting between Lord Beaconsfield's second Viceroy and the people he was sent to govern was cool, not to say frigid. At no time were the public in this country able to make up their minds that it was a happy choice which sent a poet and a cultured cynic to watch over the destinies of the Indian millions. His nomination was one of the surprises by which Lord Beaconsfield, it used to be thought, liked to make men talk about him. Lord Lytton, at the time of his selection for the Viceroyalty in January, 1876, had done little or nothing to make any one in the world but Lord Beaconsfield think that he might without great risk be added to the long list illuminated by the names of a Cornwallis, a Wellesley, a Bentinck, or a Dalhousie. He had climbed a good many rungs in the diplomatic ladder; but he was known more as a man of letters, plying his accidental trade with no great earnestness of purpose, than as a diplomatist. He had, it is true, seen well nigh every court in Europe, and he had negotiated a commercial treaty with Portugal, without, however, being as fortunate therein as was that predecessor of his long ago who negotiated the Methuen Treaty. However, those who disapproved of the selection were persuaded to keep their doubts to themselves by the recollection of what had happened scarcely eight years before when Lord Mayo was sent out to India by the same Prime Minister. Every Liberal print in England had made itself ridiculous by trying to affix the brand of mediocrity upon that respectable Irish nobleman, who was destined to become one of the strongest and most resourceful Viceroys that ever landed on our shores. It seemed a prudent thing to wait and see whether Lord Lytton would furnish as splendid a justification of Lord Beaconsfield's choice as Lord Mayo had done, and those who found it hard to take the appointment quite seriously kept many of their doubts to themselves. Lord Lytton himself evidently had no misgivings as to his ability to bear the burden of Empire in India. Not long before he had been offered the Governorship of Madras, but he seems to have thought the position scarcely attractive enough, and he was content to allow that excellent man of business the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to go to Madras, and there take lessons from him in 1877 in the art of combatting famines. He brought with him at least one qualification which was helpful to him in his high office. He was eloquent to a degree which, in that respect, placed him very little behind the Marquis of Dufferin. His diplomatic training had added to an inherent suavity of manner which was invaluable on such an occasion, for example, as the great assemblage at Delhi. At functions of that kind he was as effusive as a Viceroy could well be, and if government had been only eloquence, and display, and impromptu compliment, Lord Lytton would not have been far behind the best of the Viceroys. Lord Beaconsfield, at the time he was meditating the despatch of Lord Lytton to India, was meditating also the introduction of the Imperial Titles Bill, and it was easy to recognize what were the special attributes which recommended "Owen Meredith" to him as fit Master of Ceremonies when the Imperial policy embodied in that measure was to be inaugurated in India. The new policy involved an appeal to the imagination if it involved anything, and Lord Lytton, with his fine poetic temperament and his sympathy with the romantic side of things, might be trusted to give due prominence to that side of the question at any rate. We have often wondered, indeed, whether Lord Beaconsfield saw in the cultured diplomatist whom he summoned from Lisbon to come out to India any more serious qualification for his new office than that he was the only man besides himself who could appreciate the Imperial Titles Act.

The conventional and summary biography of Lord Lytton which we quote in another column sums up the four years and a quarter of his career in India in the sentence "The principal event of Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty was the Afghan War." Perhaps it was, but this very brief chronicle is misleading all the same. There was much besides that costly exploit which will make his name memorable—much of very unequal merit. His work was in many respects as much of a surprise as his appointment had been. He was the very reverse of the man spending his days in easy dalliance whom the readers of "Owen Meredith" had anticipated that he would be. He showed unexpected energy and aptitude for work, and keenly interested himself in questions that must have had little attractiveness for a man of letters. It so happened that financial and economic questions filled an unusually large place in his Viceroyalty. And here, in strict justice, both blame and praise must be awarded to him. His Administration will be for ever memorable for the huge blunder in the estimates for the Afghan War; it was at the same time remarkable, if we can bring ourselves to look at the record from Sir John Strachey's standpoint, for a great financial recovery, the finances being more than five millions sterling better at the end of Lord Lytton's administration than they had been in 1869, and the whole improvement is to be credited to the period of his Viceroyalty. Whatever credit may have been due to Lord Lytton for that, there are other facts in the financial history of the later seventies which cannot be spoken of with approval. He came here pledged as fully as a Viceroy could be pledged to the retention of the cotton import duties. Soon after his landing he declared that these duties could not be given up, because the money they produced could not be dispensed with, and he combatted the pretence that, except in regard to a very small part of our cotton imports, they had any protective action whatever. He had not been three months in India before his views—or at all events his language—on the subject underwent a complete change. In June 1876 there came a despatch from Lord Salisbury—then Secretary of State for India—expressing his conviction that the interests of India, as well as "the legitimate claims of English industry"—which, being interpreted, meant the Lancashire vote—required a reconsideration of the matter, and the complete removal of these duties was insisted on as soon as the condition of the finances would allow of it. There is nothing on record to show that Lord Lytton, recognizing that he was the trustee of the people of India in this matter rather than the obedient dependent upon Downing Street, fought for his earlier beliefs on this question against the new principles which the Government at home invited him to put into application. The Viceroy made a complete surrender to the Secretary of State, and in the Budget for 1878-79 a declaration of policy was made in harmony with that dictated from home, and the first instalment of remission was made there and then. Public feeling and official feeling was strongly against the new policy, and when, in March 1879, duties were remitted on all grey goods consisting of yarns not finer than thirties, a majority of the Viceroy's Council were against the measure. One of the dissentient members has registered the opinion that there was not a dozen officials in India who did not regard the policy which had been adopted as having been adopted "not in the interests of India, not even in the interests of England, but in the interests, or the supposed interests, of a political party the leaders of which deem it necessary at any cost to retain the political support of the cotton manufacturers in Lancashire." When the House of Commons, not a month afterwards, formally endorsed the Viceroy's proceedings, it only confirmed this account of the transaction. There are other parts of Lord Lytton's financial policy of which it is more agreeable to speak. The creation of a famine insurance fund has supplied a subject for much dreary dialectics, but it has not been without more solid results, and its recent rehabilitation is as good a tribute to Lord Lytton and his Finance Minister as could well be paid. Not less noteworthy was the beneficial extension which was given in Lord Lytton's time to the principle of financial decentralization inaugurated by Lord Mayo. In 1877 Sir John Strachey and he—*ego et rex meus*—set about this work. Lord Mayo had handed over the financial charge of gaols, registration, police, education, medical services, printing, miscellaneous public improvements, and civil buildings, to the Provincial Governments, setting free corresponding financial resources. Lord Lytton applied the same principle to the remaining services, except those which from the nature of things must necessarily be administered by the Supreme Government. The revenue from stamps, excise, law and justice, and other sources was surrendered to the Provincial Governments, to whom also were entrusted the management of some of the Railways, and the Canals. The license tax, which was a product of Lord Lytton's reign, has certainly no place in the records of its best work. It was harassing, inquisitive, and grossly unequal in its incidence, in two of these three respects leaving the income-tax far behind it. From the same period dates the equalization of the salt duties in India which, because it involved the increase in the duty in some provinces, has been bitterly and unfairly condemned. If the duty on the salt consumed by forty-seven millions of people was raised, it must be remembered that a hundred and forty-eight millions had their salt made cheaper. This was the first outcome of the abolition of the great salt line in India, one of the greatest fiscal reforms that this country has seen. The varied rates of duty in different provinces made it necessary to keep up this long impregnable barrier—a real Chinese wall stretching from Attock to the Berar frontier—a length of eighteen hundred miles, and needing a guard of eight thousand men. A similar, but much shorter line, stretched from Dohad to the Runn of Cutch. Lord Lytton denounced this as a great political and commercial scandal, and expressed the hope that the history of his administration might be associated with its removal. This much has been fulfilled, for the great barrier ceased to exist on the 1st of April 1879. His Finance Minister correctly describes Lord Lytton's fiscal policy as one of absolute free trade. We accept the description, without for a moment allowing that it will serve as an excuse for his attitude on the cotton duties question in which, when he allowed himself the luxury of personal convictions on the subject, he resolutely refused to acknowledge that the principle of freedom of trade was in any way involved. When in the dark days of 1877 the great famine problem presented itself to him he allowed the principle of freedom of trade to have full sway. The Madras Government subjected itself to his criticism when it went into the market as a large purchaser of grain. This Lord Lytton declared to be an interference with the operations of trade, which would only intensify difficulties a few months later. His famine policy cannot be indicated here, except in the barest outline. While every effort was to be made to save life, severe economy in relief was to be practised; and the Madras Government were reminded that they had no more right in a time of scarcity than at other times, to attempt the task of preventing all suffering and of giving general relief to all classes of the community. On one occasion he gave expression to a profound belief that every rupee superfluously spent on famine relief only aggravates the evil effects of famine, and that in all such cases waste of money involves waste of life. Whatever may have been the value of Lord Lytton's contribution to the famine policy of that distressful year, everyone recognized that his presence in Madras in August and September 1877 had a marvelously energising effect upon the relief administration. He broke down the intervening tyranny of boards and departments; established a close and direct concentration of the famine administration in the Governor as distinct from the Governor in Council; strengthened the Duke of Buckingham's hands by placing a strong and competent staff of auxiliaries at his disposal; and before he left the Presidency saw to it that adequate executive arrangements had been made for applying the principles that had been determined upon. A witness, than whom few could speak with greater authority, has left it on record that only those who were on the spot can appreciate the greatness of the service which Lord Lytton rendered in August and September to the Empire which he inaugurated on January 1, 1877.

For though we have never heard that he shunned delights, he certainly lived laborious days, and did his best to make others live them. Simla in his days had no character for seriousness, and there were greater provocations to associate Capua with it than there had been before or than there have been since. Yet, for dowuright hard work, when he chose, Lord Lytton was not behind Viceroys whom it has been the fashion to consider dull. That his touch of all the cords of the governing apparatus was constant and thorough, however, we are forbidden to believe. A Viceroy whose war estimates were over eight millions out could not entirely shelter himself behind the responsibility of his Military Member of Council or his Military Accountant General, and when Lord Hartington wrote out to the Government of India that the failure in the estimates was in no way due to causes which might not have been known or foreseen he for ever put a seal upon the lips of extenuation. Of the Afghan War itself, the blunder of which this blunder was an episode, we have said nothing, notwithstanding that the every day biographer has presented that as the principal event in Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty. As he was the agent and not the inventor of Imperialism, so he was the agent and not the author of the war in which expression was given to the new idea. It was not his war, so much as the war of the statesman who had invented the phrase "scientific frontier," and he wanted something to fit to it. Yet there was as much disposition in England to rush into war over the Penjdeh disaster as there had been in September, 1878, when Shere Ali's Commandant at Ali Masjid had objected to the British Embassy passing through, without an order from his master. A peaceful and strong Viceroy in 1875 resisted the impatient impulses of the Ministers and the mob in England, and there was no war. Had Lord Lytton been a man of stronger purpose the second Afghan War might have been averted, and his own service in India might have run its full course. But though he was never weak in his dealings with those who served with and under him in India, he had no power of resistance when an order came from Home. We have now seen how he gave way on the cotton duties question, and in many other matters he seemed to think that he was still a representative of the Queen at some Continental Court, bound to carry out the instruction that came to him from Doring Street. This is why it was that in some of the most important measures of his administration his advisers were only half with him, and that the relations between the Viceroy and his Council were at times very far from what they ought to have been. His connection with the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act went far to deprive him of popularity. The first named measure was a dangerous superfluity which a statesman, discerning enough to gather sound opinion, and strong enough to act upon it, would have refused to be associated with. Perhaps if the telegraph cables had been cut, and he had been less frequently in touch with the statesmen at home to whom he owed unexpected promotion, he would have done less than he did to cast doubt upon the wisdom of their choice. As it was, his undoubted cleverness, his energy, and many sided aptitudes failed to gain him a place amongst the greater Viceroy of India. He came here apparently determined to make his mark in Indian history, and in this assuredly he did not fail, though a discriminating chronicler will have to record that by the side of much useful work there was work that might have been left undone with advantage to him and to India.

IT may be well to state, in addition to the quotation which we made the other day from so well informed an authority as the *Overland Mail*, condemning as absurd the notion that the appeal of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps to Parliament is irregular and contrary to military traditions, that those who send in memorials should remember that the memorials must be written, and not printed, and that the words in the printed form, "through the Secretary of State for India" should be omitted.

THE P. and O. s. s. Mirzapore, with the English mails, having met with an accident to her machinery is not expected to arrive at Bombay till 6 o'clock on Monday evening next.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. J. Nugent, Commissioner, S. D., and member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, gives over charge of his Commissionership at Belgaum on the 1st December, and leaves Bombay on the 6th to rejoin the Viceregal Council.

THE third day's funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit were performed at Surat, Nowsaree, Bulsar, Billimora, Broach, Ahmedabad, and all the principal towns of Gujerat and other districts. Arrangements are, we learn, being made to convene a public meeting of Parsees for the purpose of adopting measures to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman.

As another result of the high taxation of the Amir of Kabul upon trade, it may be stated that the Kabul dry fruits, such as pomegranates, almonds, *Pista* (pistachios) *Kismish* (raisins), &c., which used to be imported into India annually in large quantities as early as October, have not yet appeared in the Indian bazaars; nor at present does there seem to be any hope of their early arrival.

MR. FILLIS has submitted a claim against the Southern-Mahratta Railway for Rs. 15,000 for unjustifiable delay for three days, at Rs 5,000 per day; and Rs. 1,251 for damage to property in the recent accident at Yeliyuru. But, it is contended, the claim is barred by the risk note in Form (*b*), which was executed by Mr. Fillis in consideration of the reduced rates at which the circus was trained, and which relieved the railway of all responsibility for any loss, destruction, or deterioration thereof, or damage thereto, from any cause whatever before, during, and after transit.

THERE were most pathetic scenes at the departure of the Manipur convicts for Port Blair, says a contemporary. The men stooped down and kissed Mother Ganga again and again; and when the order was given to resume the march to the jetty, they seized great lumps of earth from the banks of the sacred stream and thrust them in their doublets. It is a question whether exile from India, with crossing the *kala pani*, is not worse than death to men like the ex-Maharaja and his companions.

DURING the recent visit of the Duke of Clarence and Prince George to Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, the town was placarded with notices of the visit of a theatrical company, and on leaving the railway station the princes, with their host and hostess, Lord and Lady Carew, Lord Wolseley, and the Earl of Athlone, were attracted by one of the posters. Observing this, an old woman who was quite unaware of their rank, shouted out to her companions, "Come here, Nelly Alanah; come here and look at the play-acthors."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Earl of Lytton died yesterday from spasm of the heart.

LATER.

Lord Lytton had been ailing for a year past, and was lately confined to his bed through inflammation of the bladder. He died suddenly while engaged in writing a letter.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The French press unite in paying an extremely flattering and regretful tribute to the memory of the late Lord Lytton.

OPPOSITION TO THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The feeling expressed at the Unionist meeting at Birmingham yesterday, was adverse to the Irish Local Government measure, which the Government propose to introduce next session. A resolution approving the measure was proposed at the meeting, but it was shelved by a previous question.

LORD SALISBURY AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a great Unionist meeting in the City Hall, Birmingham, yesterday, advocated an extension in the number of peasant-proprietors in Great Britain, even if it were at the expense of the public credit. Any modifying of the House of Lords, he thought, would weaken the House of Commons, whilst the abolition of the Lords would entail the risk of a revolution. The supremacy of Great Britain, the Premier said, depended upon her colonial empire, and her inability to retain Ireland would be a proof of the weakness of the mother-country to her distant Colonies.

REWARDS FOR MILITARY SERVICES.

The following honours have been conferred for services rendered in connection with the Burma, Hazara, Miranzai, Zhob Valley, and Chin Frontier Expeditions:—Generals Elles, Wolseley, and Collett to be Knights Commanders of the Bath; Colonels Williamson, Cramer, Hammond, and Gaselee, and Surgeon Bradshaw, to be Companions of the Bath. Colonel Keith, Captains Rundaall and Mason, of the Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Maconchy and Harman receive the Distinguished Service Order.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A telegram published by the *Standard* says that the Governors of all Chinese provinces have been ordered to instantly decapitate the publishers of anti-foreign placards.

THE FRENCH PILGRIMAGES TO ROME.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

The Archbishop of Aix has been fined three thousand francs for resisting the constitutional authority of the Government in regard to future French pilgrimages to Rome.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 24.

The steam-ship Mirzapore, with the English mails of the 13th inst., left here at 8 o'clock this evening, for Bombay.

◆

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Nov. 25.

His Excellency the Governor arrived here at 8·30 last night. Colonel Nicholson and a guard-of-honour of the 3rd Beloochees, under Major Simpson, received the Governor at Hurnai. On his arrival here his Excellency was met by Sir Robert Sandeman, Colonel Brooke Mears, and a guard-of-honour of the Royal Fusiliers, and proceeded at once to the Residency.

This morning his Excellency left by train with Sir Frederick Roberts for Baleli, from whence they will ride round the fortifications and return by train in the evening. There will be a dinner party at the Residency to-night, followed by a reception at Lady White's.

FEVER AND SMALL-POX IN MANIPOOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Small-pox of a virulent type is raging in the valley of Manipoor. There has been only one case among the troops which, however, terminated fatally. Their general immunity is ascribed to the fact that all the sepoys have been vaccinated.

Fever is still very prevalent, and as a prophylactic tea and jaggery is being issued to troops in lieu of rum, the Commissariat Department having run out of their stock of rum.

THE B. I. STEAMER LAWADA.

The steamer Warren Hastings and the tug Rescue, sent to the assistance of the B. I. steamer Lawada, ashore off False Point, reached that destination last night, and were employed all to-day in lightening the vessel, pumping her, and dredging a passage for her. The effort which is not likely to be unsuccessful will be made early to-morrow morning to tow the Lawada off. The weather continues fine and the sea is calm, and beyond a trivial settling down the steamer Lawada's position has not altered since she grounded. Her going ashore was due not to the high winds or the strong currents of the storm of last week, but to the fact that all landmarks and buoys which indicated the course to False Point anchorage had been blown away during the cyclone of the early part of the month.

THE STEAMER WAVERLEY.

Latest news regarding the Asiatic Company's steamer Waverley, ashore in the Madras harbour, report her in a very critical position, although lightened to the extent of the whole of her cargo. She is settling steadily, up to yesterday she has settled 8 feet on an even keel.

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The honorary title of Doctor of Laws was unanimously resolved to be conferred on Mr. Justice Straight previous to his retirement in March next by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University at their last meeting.

HONOURS TO NATIVE CHIEFS.

The investing ceremony by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Maharaja of Benares with the K.C.I.E. and the Raja of Bhadawar with the C.I.E. bestowed on the latter in the last *Birthday Gazette*, will be held in the Mayne and Thornhill Memorial Hall here, next Saturday.

THE VICEROY IN INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 25.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Captain Norman Franks, proceeded at seven o'clock this morning to the Maharajah's deer park and shot eleven black buck, returning to the Residency at eleven the Viceroy received the Maharaja in private audience this afternoon.

Indore will raise a regiment of cavalry and a transport train for the Imperial defences. Bhopal will also raise a cavalry regiment.

This afternoon the Viceroy visited the Residency hospital where he was received by Drs. Keegan and Caldecott. His Excellency visited the Daly College, which is under the charge of the principal, Mr. Gunion. Lady Lansdowne with his Excellency went to visit the Canadian Mission Schools. After dinner at the Residency to-night the Viceregal party will sleep in the train and proceed to-morrow to Calcutta.

THE VICEROY AND THE CANADIAN MISSION.

The following is the text of the Viceroy's speech at the Canadian Mission College to-day:—"Dr. Wilkes, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The reception which you have given me has a very special value and significance in my estimation. Amongst the many local inscriptions and signs of good-will which decorated the approaches to the Residency on the day of my arrival at Indore my eye was not slow to detect a legend in which I was informed that 'Canada has not forgotten you' I was greatly touched to meet in the midst of this Indian State, at a distance of many thousands of miles from the Dominion, with a welcome which carried me back to the five happy years, which I spent as a representative of the Crown, in the great Dominion of Canada. I rejoice to find your little Canadian colony carrying on its good work successfully in India. I do not believe that the cause of education could be entrusted to better hands. There is no country in which popular education and the best means of providing it are better understood than in Canada. I often admired the completeness of the educational system which prevailed there. It is a system which provides what should be the great object of all system of education, a graduated series of instructions carrying students without a break of continuity from the elementary courses of the public school to the higher education of college and university. I have no doubt that education which you are engaged in giving here is of the right sort and well-suited to the requirements of this part of India. I observe with pleasure that you lay stress upon the fact that it is not entirely bookish, but that to use your own words it takes notice of the physical and moral side of our nature as well as of the mental. The love of manly sports and acquisition of a healthy habit of body and form are some of the most valuable ingredients of education. There is probably no country in which this kind of education is more needed than in India. I am glad to learn that Mr. Crosthwaite has recently found it possible to increase the grant of which your schools is in receipt upon the recommendation of the Inspector, whose report of the school is a very creditable one. You have referred to your desire to add to your buildings here a new college, for which purpose your friends in Canada have already supplied a very liberal sum of money. That question is still before the Government of India, and you will not expect me to discuss it. Upon the present occasion I will only say this that if we have hesitated to assist you, it has been not on account of any misgivings as to your ability to supply a proper college education, but because where there are, as is the case in Indore, a number of educational institutions in existence side by side, and to some extent covering the same ground, it is necessary for us to be extremely careful to avoid any waste of limited resources at our disposal by subsidising any institutions of which it cannot be clearly shown that they are indispensable for the requirements of the locality; and now Mr. Wilkie I will end by expressing the pleasure which it has given me to meet your students and your colleagues upon this interesting occasion. I hope the work upon which you are engaged will be creditable to yourself and to the Dominion of Canada, of which I shall always preserve grateful and an agreeable recollection.' (Applause.)

FAMINE-STRICKEN REFUGEES IN INDORE.

Famine-stricken people are migrating into Indore from the region in Rajputana affected by the drought. Around Ajmere the crops had failed; there is no grass, and bullocks are selling for two rupees each. Emigrants seek work on the Rutlam extension, for which the Raja will pay if the railway officers will control it. Colonel Bisset has arranged with Mr. Crossthwaite and Colonel Buller for the employment of these people at the Raja's expense. The embankments made will be taken over by the Company at scale rate. Mr. Hogan, the engineer in charge, is to control the emigrants. If the numbers become excessive the Political Officers of the districts from whence they come will be asked to arrange for their repatriation.

HYDERABAD RACES.—FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 25.

The following were the results of to-day's races:—

THE "CITY AND SUBURBUN."

Little John	1
Pattiala	2
Warwick	3

THE "DWARF HANDICAP."

Mite	1
Speed of Thought	2
Kristna	3

THE "BASHIR BAGH STAKES."

Mafeesh	1
Sirius	2

THE "LOSERS' HANDICAP."

Plaintiff	1
Jasim	2
Napier	3

THE "PEISHKARS SUBSTITUTION PLATE."

Burmah	1
Magistrate	2
Pickle	3

There was a large attendance to-day, H. H. the Nizam and the Resident and several nobles being present.

THE CYCLONE ON THE BURMA COAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

The British India Steamer Chilka, from Bombay, arrived at Rangoon to-day. She met the cyclone about 100 miles from the Burma Coast, and suffered severely. Two boats and all canvas were carried away. Two deck passengers were lost and several badly injured. The vessel behaved splendidly. Other steamers arriving here report that the weather is more or less heavy, but none are damaged.

THE ELEPHANT KEDDAHS IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The Maharajah of Mysore, the British Resident, the Dewan, and other recent visitors to the Keddahs have returned to Bangalore after a week spent in the forest, and though only a small herd of fourteen elephants were captured the party enjoyed themselves greatly with charming weather and confortable arrangements. Entertaining and exciting though the drive was, as the elephants became very stubborn and aggressive, towards the end of the subsequent tying up of herd in a small stockade, next day was voted to be even more interesting. The herd included two good tuskers and some females; also two tiny calves. A larger herd would doubtless have been captured, but his Highness' visit was a short one, and owing to the long continuance of the past rainy season the water-supply in the interior jungles is not exhausted as is usual by this time of the year, and the herds had not yet moved freely down to Coppany River. Mr. Sanderson designs to capture about sixty more elephants, and there is not likely to be much delay about this.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORT.

The official season report for the past week shows a serious state of things. It says that the rainfall has continued rather heavy in Tinnevelly and in parts of Madura, very slight and partial in six districts, and *nil* in the remaining fourteen districts. Crops are withering in six districts. Prices are rising generally. 18,487 hands are employed on relief works. Loans disbursed since the commencement of the distress amounts to over seven lakhs.

LORD WENLOCK'S DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

His Excellency the Governor left Gopalpore for Calcutta to-day.

THE MADRAS DEATH-RATE.

The Madras death-rate is 77 per 1,000.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 25.

The Central Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, opened to-day at the New Rifle Ranges at the Sisters, under most favourable auspices, and promises to be a very successful meeting altogether. His Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff rode out to camp from Poona. Shortly after six, before many people were astir in the camp, his Excellency made a very close inspection of the ranges, and was greatly pleased with all he saw. His Excellency also visited the various small camps, into which the big camp is split up, and was highly satisfied with all the arrangements. Captain Becham and Lieutenant Lyons, camp adjutant and camp quarter-master, have worked hard. His Excellency also witnessed some of the first competitors shooting, and then rode to his own camp; where he spent a short time, after which he returned to Poona. The first short were fixed shortly after 7-30, there being no formal opening ceremony. Six matches were shot off; some of these are of unlimited entry; so the results of the matches will not be out till to-morrow. Ten ladies have entered for the Diana Competition, which is open daily during the meeting, namely, Lady Harris, Miss Croft, Mrs. Quill, Mrs. Stopford, Mrs. Beckham, Miss Pottinger, Miss Cunningham, Miss Howard, and two others. Some more ladies are likely to come forward, therefore another range is being built. There are now 1,500, including followers, in camp. The officers number about forty. The Commander-in-Chief, with the Army Head-Quarter Staff, will move into camp to-morrow.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, with the English Mails of November 13, left Aden at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The Mirzapore, which left London on Nov. 5 and Brindisi on the 15th, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Rev and Mrs J Husband, Misses E J and T Husband, Rev and Mrs J Mair, Col and Mrs F J Caldecott, Miss Fergusson, Mr Garner, Miss M B Croll, Capt and Mrs C H Stisted, Col and Mrs Cruickshank, Mr W F Sinclair, Miss Walker, Mr M Hayes, Mr C V Grimston, Mr J H Cuming, Mr Douglas Pennant, Mr W D Llewelyn, Rev and Mrs Robb, Capt W Aves, Mrs Jacob, Miss Jacob, Mr W Earl, Miss Johnson, Lieut Smyth, Mrs T H Storey, Mr M Rumley, Mr Ashdown, Mrs Bullock, Mr G Webb Ware, Mr T W Carlton, Mr T Klein, Mr G P Robinson, Hon Mrs F Butler, Mr and Mrs D Morris, infant, and ayah, Mr Tod, Capt and Mrs H F Lyons-Montgomery, Mr E Forest, Mr Bridgeshee.

From Brindisi: Mr and Mrs F E Dempster, Mr and Mrs A C Walker, Lieut-Col and Mrs Elles, Mr James Henderson, Capt Anstice, Mr and Mrs R Waddington, Mr D G Cautley, Mr Halliday, Mr and Mrs Lyell, Mr J N Stuart, Messrs R H and W H Macaulay, Mr G Apcar, Mr Speechly, Col J H Trevor, Brig-Surg G A Maconochie, Mr H G Cooke, Rev W Beatty, Rev J Salter, Mr L B Ker, Mr W G Wood, Mr J H Twiss, Hon G H P Evans, Mrs Steward, Col and Mrs Bisset, Mr P J White, Major Beatson, Mr J Harwood, Miss Harwood, Miss Wilsworth, Mr R C Dyson, Mr and Mrs [illegible] Cooper, Major-General Walker, Mr G Dez, Miss A D Smail, Mr A King, Mr Proctor Sims, Mr McCaw, Mr and Mrs John Hewitt, infant, and ayah, Mr J C E Branson, Mr Blagden, Mr A H King, Mr W Wiseman, Capt Chandler, Mr and Mrs J R Greaves.

For Madras (via Bombay).—Mr G F B Christie, Mr Andrews, Mr Thornton, Mr Hannay, Col and Miss Bisset.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—Mr and Mrs R Mackintosh, two Misses Brodie, Miss Stephenson, Miss Hulme.

For Yokohama (via Bombay).—Mr and Mrs J J Quin.

For Hong Kong (via Bombay).—Mr and Mrs D McLaren, Mr J W Fry, jun.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J E S PROBYN, Border Regiment, has been detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—14th Sikhs—Lieutenant P C Palin, to be Adjutant. 1-3rd Gurkhas—Lieutenant W G L Beynon, from 1-4th Gurkhas, to be Wing Officer. Corps of Guides—Lieutenant W Beedon, Scottish Borderers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Captain T G Eyre, 42nd Gurkhas; Captain A G Peyton, 9th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant W A Fraser, 22nd Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenants J H Purvis, R W H Ronaldson and H F Kays, Highland Light Infantry, to England for 12 months on private affairs; Captain A H Lindop, Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenants H C C Ducat, and A Grant, 2-4th Gurkhas, to England for 6 months on medical certificate; Major W W Hammond, Rifle Brigade, to Bareilly, pending retirement.

LIEUTENANT H M CAMPBELL, Royal Artillery, proceeds to England for appointment as Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

LIEUTENANT C G Stewart, Royal Artillery, is attached to No. 7, Bengal Mountain Battery, for duty.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE receipts of the Southern Mahratta Railway have suddenly risen 25 per cent. from the increase of traffic on the imports of grain into Bellary from Bijapur, Sholapur, and Dovengeri. Jowari is even expected from so far as Bombay.

THE concentration at Aligarh commenced on Saturday, when the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 3rd and 6th Bengal Cavalry arrived in camp. The 2nd Bengal Lancers and the Central India Horse were expected soon after.

MR. LOGAN, who has been completing his report on the finances of the Kashmir State at Jammu, returns to Lahore this week. It has been decided that an enrolled officer of the Financial Department shall be appointed Account Officer to the State, and the choice seems to lie between Mr. Kiernander, at present officiating Accountant-General at Madras, Mr. Hart, officiating in the same capacity at Bombay, and Mr. G. Bleazby, Chief Superintendent of the Accountant-General's office at Lahore. The appointment of the latter would have the advantage of being more economical to the State than that of the other names suggested: and if, indeed, as is reported, the intention is that the pay of the appointment shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 a month, officiating Accountant-Generals may presumably be eliminated from the competition.

THE new Hubli water-works, which are in course of construction at Unkel, four miles from Hubli, will be completed in April next. The work is being constructed by a convict gang in charge of Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Strange is the Executive Engineer. A short time ago six convicts escaped from the works. Two were recaptured, and one of them had his fingers cut off in the resistence he offered. He had only 20 days more to put in of his former term of imprisonment, and has now lost, besides his fingers, his liberty for a further longer period. Very recently another attempt to escape was made by eight others, but one of them was not quick enough in shaking off his shackles, and was left behind, whereupon he raised an alarm, and promptly set the guard on the track of the others, which resulted in their recapture.

A LABORATORY of marine biology and zoology is to be opened next year at Bergen, in a locality particularly rich in the marine fauna of Norway. The institution, which may be expected to render great services to science, is due to the initiative of Herr Brunchorst and to the inhabitants of Bergen, who have provided the necessary funds. With characteristic hospitality, the authorities of the museum, under whom the laboratory will be placed, will open the institution to foreign scientific men, and there will thus be a new opportunity of studying the question of the fouling of ships' bottoms.

INADVERTENTLY the Bishop of Manchester seems to have done a serious injustice to the Government of the French Republic. Rumours have lately obtained currency in certain French papers hostile to the Republic that the Minister of Public Instruction had broken the law by permitting sectarian teaching in French elementary schools. A circumstantial account was given of questions and answers in a book of a freethinking character, which was said to have obtained official sanction. The Bishop of Manchester, speaking at the opening of the Diocesan Conference in Manchester, made himself responsible for these grave allegations. M. Buisson, the Director of Elementary Education, has been appealed to, and pronounces the whole story to be pure fiction.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 14th November was 301 against 277 and 281 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 71. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 35 and 58 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 20. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against *nil* in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 131 and 31, respectively, against 114 and 34 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·6 per mile per annum, against 29·4, the mean of the last five years.

IN discussing a number of naval questions, the *Temps* remarks that an accord between M. Barbey and the Budget Committee in regard to the "divisions" of the *personnel* of the Fleet seems certain, inasmuch as Vice-Admiral de Boissoudy, upon his recent inspection of the five arsenals, has recommended that the "divisions" be reduced to the condition of "depots" (which is to be done), with the purpose of converging upon the Fleet itself all the men who can usefully serve, and thus facing the needs of mobilisation. Our contemporary very forcibly urges also the reduction of the *personnel* at the naval arsenals, pointing to the nine Admirals stationed at Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg, and the innumerable officials who have posts or sinecures ashore. The opposition to economise in this direction will be great indeed. "Nevertheless," says the *Temps*, "if we would diminish the general cost of our Navy, if we would increase our Fleet, without increasing the expenditure of the department, we must resolve to enter upon the path indicated, and, as in England, to sacrifice everything to the principle that the arsenal is made for the Fleet, and not the Fleet for the arsenal."

THE writer of "Social Bath in the last Century" in *Murray's Magazine* tells again, in somewhat fuller detail than usual, the old story of the rupture of friendship between the great Earl of Chatham (then Mr. Pitt) and his leading supporter, Ralph Allen, the Bath millionaire and self-made man, whom Pope has immortalised. It is a tale that illustrates the disuniting influences that may lurk in a single word. Pitt had represented Bath for many years, and had been the idol of the corporation in which Allen was so influential a person that it was popularly known as "the one-headed corporation." But it happened that the King, by the advice of his Minister, had concluded a peace with Spain, and the corporation met and prepared an address of congratulation, in which the peace, or rather the terms on which it had been concluded, was described as "adequate." This was the terrible word. Pitt, however, had spoken of the peace as "inadequate," and therefore regarded this address as a vote of censure by the Bath corporation on their representative. Accordingly he addressed to Allen a dignified remonstrance. The great Minister, it is said, never got over the word "adequate." The breach was never healed, though Allen, as if to send a message of peace and good will in death, bequeathed Pitt a legacy of £1,000.

THE question of the bore of military rifles is still it seems, unsettled. A further reduction is being urged in some quarters. It is stated that experiments are shortly to be carried out in Austria with Mannlicher rifles and carbines having a calibre of only 5 millimetres. The present Austrian repeating rifles and cavalry carbines have a calibre of 6·5 millimetres, as against 7·9 millimetres possessed by the German Mannlicher rifle. This further reduction in the bore is, of course, advocated on the ground that the diminished weights of the powder charge and bullet will permit of a larger number of cartridges being carried by the soldier.

MARRIAGE among the Oeloes of Sumatra (a people recently visited by Mr. J. Claine, and described by him in the *Asiatic Quarterly*) is celebrated with the following curious ceremony. In front of the bride's house is suspended an immense balance, with large wooden scales, the whole adorned with leaves. On one of these scales the parents of the girl have deposited fruit, rice, fuel for the hearth, some cocoa-nuts, and a little kid. On the corresponding scale the bridegroom should deposit before sunset the presents which he makes to his intended, till the balance sinks in his favour; at this very moment the girl leaves the house, approaches the bridegroom with acclamation of those present, and the ceremony is concluded by a meal in common and by dances of a very monotonous rhythm, the cadences of which are accompanied by the movements of the body.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. E. B. Carroll, the chairman, presided. There were also present Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, J. D. M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

THE CHOWPATTY FISH-MARKET.

In accordance with notice of motion Mr. Mulji Barbhaya moved that the Municipal Commissioner be asked under whose orders the present fish-market existed on the Chowpatty sea-shore, and whether any license had been granted under Section 594 of the Municipal Act, and that he be requested to inquire whether it was practicable to abate the nuisance arising therefrom. In support of the motion, Mr. Barbhaya stated that he did not wish to throw any obstacles in the way of the poor fishermen in carrying out their trade, but it was desirable that they should not be allowed to sell fish on the sea-shore at certain hours in the morning and evening when the place was resorted to by a large number of the public for the purpose of recreation.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that the place belonged to the Port Trust. The practice of landing fish at that spot had existed for many years past, and he was doubtful whether it could be stopped. He would institute enquiries and see whether the hours for selling fish could be altered without inflicting more hardship on the fishermen than was necessary.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee did not see how a change of time could be brought about, inasmuch as the time at which fish was sold depended upon the time of the tide. The question to his mind was whether the shore was a suitable place to be used as a fish-market.

The Commissioner intimated his intention of enquiry into the matter.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

THE ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY A MUNICIPAL EMPLOYE.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in accordance with notice of motion, moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to hold a departmental inquiry in regard to the charge of blackmailing, brought against Enoch Solomon, a Sub-Inspector of Markets, and to report the result of such an inquiry to the Standing Committe, with his opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of allowing the man to continue in Municipal service, though his acquittal was merely due to certain doubts the Magistrate had as to his guilt. 2. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain counsel's opinion in regard to the question whether Section 521 of the Municipal Act, in the chapter of supplemental provisions in relation to Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, applies to all Municipal servants employed before the present Municipal Act came into force, inasmuch as the counsel who defended Enoch Solomon laid great stress on the point, and the presiding Magistrate has not alluded to it in his judgment." Mr. Shroff contended that as the Municipality instructed its solicitor to conduct the prosecution in the above case, whilst the matter was first taken up by the police, the Municipality must have been satisfied as to his guilt. The charge against the accused was dismissed as there was some doubt in the Magistrate's mind as to the guilt of the accused, and the evidence being of a contradictory nature, he (Mr. Shroff) considered that under those circumstances it was necessary that a Departmental enquiry should take place, and the question of the man's further employment settled. A further important point which had come up in connection with the case was whether the accused was, as was contended by Mr. Kirkpatrick, a public servant under the provisions of the Penal Code. The Magistrate instead of framing the charge under Section 21 of the Penal Code framed the charge under Section 161. It was an important matter and one on which counsel's opinion might be taken for their future guidance.

The Municipal Commissioner referring to the first part of the motion said that the Committee had nothing whatever to do with the departmental enquiry. The Corporation only could ask for such an enquiry, but not till they thought that the Municipal Commissioner had failed to do his duty, or were satisfied that he was not going to do his duty certain appointments rested with the Corporation while others were entirely in the hands of the Commissioner, and with all due respect to the Standing Committee, he would inform them that they could not deal with the matter.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee supported the Commissioner.

Mr. Shroff remarked that all questions relating to salaries, pensions, &c., of Municipal employés were brought before the Committee and, therefore, he considered they were competent to deal with the present case.

The Commissioner reminded Mr. Shroff that such matter as he had mentioned were only brought before the Committee, because they dealt with finance. He considered that Mr. Shroff should withdraw the first part of his motion.

Mr. Shroff agreed, and on Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconding, the latter part of the motion was unanimously adopted.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The Committee resolved that, as recommended by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas (the lower of the two tenders received) for the whole work for supplying engines and fittings and carrying out the following works in the new Municipal Office Buildings, at the following amounts:—For engine house pump and boiler, Rs. 7,552-2-1; fire service, Rs. 31,061-10-0; water-supply, Rs. 13,314-14-3; sewage drainage with fittings (including employment of skilled plumber from England), Rs. 32,985-13-11; surface drainage, Rs. 3,332-6-5; hydraulic lift, Rs. 16,955-7-7; garden, compound, wall, railings, &c., Rs. 18,733-6-1; electric lighting, Rs. 54,029-13-11; fire and thief-proof doors to strong room, Rs. 3,200-0-0; galvanized wrought iron piping, Rs. 653-7-7;—total Rs. 1,85,118. That the excess of Rs. 982 over the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,84,136 be met from the grant for contingencies for the works.

THE BUDGET.

The further consideration of the Municipal Budget Estimates for 1892-93, was proceeded with. In considering the expenditure of the Assessment and Collector's Department, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the bill-collecters who were entrusted with the collection of vast sums of money were only receiving Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per month. He considered that their salaries ought to be raised in order to reduce temptation.

Mr. Shroff stated that what was wanted was a better system and supervision.

Dr. Cowasjee: Better salaries would secure better servants.

Dr. Viegas: That is not our recent experience.

The matter then droppod.

With reference to the Fire Brigade expenditure, the Municipal Commissioner strongly recommended the Committee to raise the salary of the chief officer of the fire-brigade as he had done unusually good service within his three years' appointment in perfecting the brigade. The assistance of the police had now become unnecessary at fires, and in that way a large item was saved.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the salary of the chief officer, should remain as it was, but no one seconding his motion the increase was included in the estimates.

In the summary of expenditure the following items were recommended for sanction:—General office establishment, Rs. 24,668, accounts and expenditure and its establishmont, Rs 57,328; Assessment and Collector's Department, Rs. 2,53,996; Fire Brigade, Rs. 1,37,930 and Public gardens £82,297.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday next, at 2-30 p.m.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to your issue of the 19th instant, in which appears a paragraph, under the heading "Typewriting and Shorthand," in which Mr. Walter G. Treacher is referred to as "the local representative of the houses of Cutler, Palmer and Co., and William McEwan." As this is calculatad to give rise to an erroneous impression as to Mr. Treacher's real position, we are instructed by Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., to inform you that they are the agents in India for the house of William McEwan, and that Mr. Treacher is in their service, and in that capacity alone has anything to do with the business of McEwan and other constituents of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Will you be good enough to give publicity to this correction.—Yours, &c.,

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, & BAYLEY.

AT the meeting of the Himalaya Bank's creditors, held at Dehra on Saturday, in accordance with the order passed last August, by the Judge of Saharunpore when receiving the petition for liquidation, it was resolved that the liquidation be conducted by the Alliance Bank of Simla, the provisional liquidators, and by the District Court.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LYTTON.

REUTER reports the death of our Indian ex-Viceroy, the Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., first Earl of Lytton. When the mail last left the home papers announced that he had just completed a novel in the French language. M. Edmond Bire, the well-known critic, who had read the MS., declared it to be among the very best of the author's works, containing numberless examples, not only of that *curiosa felicitas* which distinguishes his style, but of that fine taste and sound judgment which are rarely wanting in Lord Lytton when he confines himself to fiction. His lordship who was born November 18, 1831, was the only son of the more celebrated author, and dramatist and statesman. He was educated first at Harrow, and under private tutors, and afterwards at Bonn, in Germany, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. When nearly eighteen years of age he entered the diplomatic service of the Crown, being appointed October 12, 1849, Attache at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling and Bulwer, was ambassador, and to whom he acted at the time as private secretary. On Febuary 5, 1852, he was transferred as Attache to Florence, and on August 12, 1854, was removed to the Embassy at Paris. He was thence promoted, shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid Attache at the Hague. Two years afterwards, on April 1, 1858, he was appointed first paid Attache at St. Petersburg, and a little more than two months later, was gazetted first paid Attache at Constantinople. From that Embassy he was, on January 6, 1859, transferred to the one at Vienna. While attached to the latter Embassy, he was twice employed in positions of great trust and responsibility in Servia. From February to March 7, 1860, for example, he was the Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, and besides this was employed upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians after the capital of the latter had been bombarded. In reward for his good service upon this mission he was on October 1, 1862, gazetted second secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, being employed in that capacity at Vienna. Shortly afterwards he was promoted on January 6, 1863, to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen. There, during two intervals, from February 27 to March 18, 1863, and again from April 14 to May 24, 1864, he held the position of Charge d'Affaires. A week before the date last mentioned (on May 18, 1864), he was gazetted as Secretary of Legation at Athens, whence, in April 21, 1865, he was transferred to Lisbon. Upon three several occasions he there also discharged the office of Charge d'Affaires, from May 30 to October 1865, from April 29 to November 18, 1866, and from September 14, 1867, to March 19, 1868. In little more than a month from the last named date, on February 29, 1868, when he successfully concluded the negotiation of a Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Austria, he was transferred to Madrid. Six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. There he acted once more from October 30 to December 29, 1869, as Charge d'Affairs, and was thence transferred on October 5, 1872, as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. Scarcely three months afterwards (January 18, 1873) upon his illustrious father's death, he succeeded to the tittle as the second Baron Lytton. Twice during that same year, from April 13 to May 17, and again from September 14 to October 22, he acted at Paris as Charge d'Affairs, and to the close of his career in the French capital as Secretary of Embassy, he was always, during the absence of the ambassador, accredited there as Minister Plenipotentiary.

His lordship, having previously declined the Governorship of Madras, was appointed Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Lisbon in the December of 1874; and after occupying that post for a year, was suddenly informed by telegram, in the January of 1876, of his nomination as the Viceroy of India. Hastening to London to complete his arrangements for assuming this high office, his Excellency, on the 1st of March, [illegible] departure for Hindustan. Midway on his journey Lord Lytton met by pre-arrangement in Egypt H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, then on his way home from his tour through India. Immediately on his arrival at Calcutta, his Excellency was sworn in as Governor-General and Viceroy on the 12th April 1876; and on the 1st January 1877, surrounded by all the princes of Hindustan, presided at the gorgeous ceremonial which marked on the plains of Delhi the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India. In December 1877, the Queen conferred upon him the honour of the Grand Cross of the civil division of the Order the Bath. On the 12th December, 1879, an attempt was made to assassinate Lord Lytton. His Exellency had just arrived in Calcutta that evening by railway, and was being conveyed from the station to Government house in one of the vice-regal carriages, when two shots were fired at him by a man named Bussa, happily without any ill-effect whatever. A third shot was fired immediately afterwards by the intended assassin at the Viceroy's Private Secretary, who was seated in the next carriage. Colonel Colley, at once alighting, seized the assailant, who proved to be a half-intoxicated Eurasian who had been recently discharged from the lunatic asylum at Allahabad.

On the 28th of April, 1880, the noble Lord was raised to the dignity of an earldom, being created Earl of Lytton, of Lytton in the county of Derby, and Viscount Knebworth, of Knebworth in the county of Herts. The noble lord had previously given in his resignation as Viceroy of India, his friend, the Earl of Beaconsfield, placing in the hands of her Majesty simultaneosly with his own resignation, in the April of 1880, of the Premiership.

Lord Lytton's first work was published when he was twenty-four, and was at once warmly welcomed by the critics. It proved quite independently his inheritence of great literary genius, for it appeared under a pseudonym. This was in 1855, the work being entitled "Clytemnestra, the Earl's Return, the Artist, and other Poems," by "Owen Meredith" Another work appeared from his hand in 1859, called "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in Many Lands," evidencing a singularly graceful fancy, and a surprising facility of versification. This was followed, in 1860, by a novel in sprightly verse, called "Lucile," which was afterwards republished in 4to, in 1868, with illustrations by Du Maurier. In 1861 he produced anonymously, in collaboration with the Hon. Julian Fane, "Tannhauser, or the Battle of the Bards," his friend writing under the *nom de plume* of "Neville Temple," himself under that of "Edward Trevor." Ten years later, in 1871, the Hon. Robert Lytton wrote "Julian Fane, a Memoir," in which the friendship of the two was lovingly commemorated by the survivor. Meanwhile, in the same year in which "Tannhauser" had appeared, Owen Meredith, as the fruit of his residence in Belgrade, published under the title of "Sorbski Pesme," a collection of the National Songs of Servia. A prose romance followed in 1863, under the name of "The Ring of Amasis," purporting to be edited from the papers of a German physician. In 1867 there were published in two volumes, the "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith," and in the following year, also in two volumes, there appeared, with a portrait of the author, his "Chronicles and Characters." This work was followed, in 1869, by "Orval, or the Fool of Time," a dramatic poem paraphrased from the Polish, being founded in fact upon the "infernal comedy" of Count N. A. Z. Krasinski, "Nie-boska Komedyja" the volume comprising, among other imitations and paraphrases in verse, several from the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Danish literatures. In 1874, Lord Lytton published in two vols., his "Fables in Song," and also in two vols., the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of his Political Writings, hitherto unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by his Son." In 1883 he published two volumes, the "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer Lord Lytton;" in 1885, "Glenaveril," a poem; in 1877, "After Paradise or Legands of Exile;" and in 1890, the "Ring of Amasis."

The Earl of Lytton married, Oct. 4, 1864. Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of the late Earl of Clarendon, and has issue two sons and three daughters. His eldest surviving son (born at Simla 10 Aug. 1876) is, at Her Majesty's own instance, the godson of the Queen, and is in consequence named Victor Alexander George Robert. Lady Lytton was included, on Jan. 1,

1878, in the select list of the recipients of the Order of the Imperial Crown of India.

A recent contributor to a home paper characterised the Earl of Lytton as in all aspects of the term, a Man of the World. He was trained in the right school to become that. "Someone has laid it down as a condition precedent of his position that every gentleman should write at least one sonnet. He need not trouble himself about a second—it would be superfluous. If he write one he fulfils the duty of his degree. He is a gentleman. Not to write one is to live himself in the position of a squire without a pedigree in a county dappled with Norman blood. But Lord Lytton really is something more than a man of the world who has established his title to that polite and courtesy term by not one but many sonnets. He is also a cynic. This cynicism has saturated his personal and diplomatic and political being until it practically absorbs him and governs all his actions. He has moved throughout his life in a sphere of intellectual and social refinement. His ways have been cast in pleasant places. As a member of the Diplomatic Service it has been his extreme good fortune to be assigned pleasant, sunny, flowery places. Whether as Attache, as Acting-Consul, as Secretary of Legation, as Secretary to his Embassy, as Envoy, or as Ambassador, he has practically had the pick of the diplomatic apple orchards of Europe. Florence, St. Petersburg, Paris, Vienna, Lisbon, and Madrid, not to speak of Washinghton and Constantinople, have all enjoyed his presence, and have contributed to his happiness and added to his knowledge of the science of pleasure, and assisted to make of him a very perfect man of the world."

Lord Lytton happily combined in his own person and career the overthrowal of two fictions, and thus proves once more that no rule exists without an exception. He established the existence observed an *Echo* critic of the principle of possible heredity in genius. He showed also, what is sometimes doubted, that statesmen and gratitude are not impossible in combination. There was in his Excellency some of the transmitted genius of his distinguished father. As "Owen Meredith,' he showed that he possessed a distinctly literary' vein. Lord Lytton was indebted for his diplomatic success and his political pre-emnence to a statesman who, though he died a Conservative, and the very architect of the more modern fortunes of that Party, had in the yearly days of his life, when he was a political adventurer holding to a less fashionable but somewhat more muscular faith gone to his Lordship's father *in formà pauperis* asking for a recommendation that would ensure him a Parliamentary engagement.

Disraeli evidently accepted of his own motion, and, indeed, of his own creation, an unimplied commission from his early friend to "take care of Dowb." He looked after the son, and the son showed both the ability and the wit to do credit to his father, and to justify the confidence of his patron. The conscience of the Bulgarian Atrocity Party was greatly shocked when, in 1876, Lord Lytton was appointed Governor-General of India. This was regarded as a menace to Russia; and certainly the war which almost immediately was declared against Shere Ali, for having opened his kingdom to the Russians, served somewhat to support this hypothesis. But later events, albeit the adaptation of the Afghan Party and their Ameer to the prejudices of Downing-street and Calcutta, has been in part a justification of that policy. Lord Lytton governed India strictly in accordance with orthodox Tory views of Empire; he did nothing while at Simla to quicken or justify native impulses or aspirations, and he was rewarded with the regulation step in the peerage, his earldom dating from 1880. As a peer it is said he took a dilettantism into the debates of the Upper House, and went through life in London as he had gone through it in India; and in Paris, with a certain leisurely elegance. His education and his natural gifts made him the politest and most accomplished member of the Diplomatic Hierarchy. He was essentially an Imperialist, as his opportune illness at the time of the Revolutionary Centennial conclusively shows, quite distinct from the part which he played in making the Queen-Empress of India, if, [illegible] did not actually initiate that unnecessary addition to the sovereign's title. There was in the tastes of Lord Lytton a distinct *penchant* for barbaric luxury, amounting almost to Oriental splendour. Personally, the noble Earl bore a not remote resemblance to Mr. James McNeil Whistler.

A MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following four questions on the history of England have been set at the Matriculation Examination of this year:—

I. "What was the cause of the disagreement between (i) William II. and Anselm; (ii) Henry II. and Thomas a Becket?

II. Give an account of the cause, progress, and result of the Barons' War in the reign of Henry III.

III. Describe the political relations between Charles II. and Louis XIV. of France, and show how they affected the home and foreign policy of England.

IV. What assistance did Scotland and Ireland render to the descendants of James II. and what measure of success did the latter attain?

The first two questions have reference to a comparatively unimportant period of English history, and the last two are on events that are almost contemporaneous, and are by their nature sure to puzzle even the most intelligent lads. The candidate who cannot answer one set or the other must fail in the subject. Are these four questions really representative of the *Elementary History of England* which candidates are required to know by the University? When such questions are asked there is no difference between the good and the bad so far as the results are concerned. Perhaps the learned examiner will allow me to quote the following extract which bears on the subject of this letter, from a standard book on education. Examiners, I submit, should know what educationists have thought and said about the art of examination. But the question after all is, who will be responsible for the indiscriminate massacre of the innocents, which is sure to follow such a hurried and partial test? The passage runs thus:—

"Then a good proportion of the questions in every paper should be on matters of fact and of memory, plain, straightforward questions in a familiar form, such as the average scholar, who has merely been deligent but who has no genius, and not much talent for composition may feel encouraged to answer. Simple questions are always best; for they help you to do full justice to common-place pupils, and yet there is scope enough in them for difference in the manner and substance of the answer, to distinguish between such pupils and the best. Still, over and above these simple questions, I should always put two or three which require a little thought to interpret, and which will afford opportunities to the best scholars to distinguish themselves. Say I draw a paper of ten questions on Arithmetic. I would let seven of them be honest, straightforward sums in the form which the scholar would naturally expect; but I would add three which required an explanation of principles, and which, without being puzzles, and conundrums, were designed to call forth the ingenuity and thought of the best scholars. Every paper you set has, it must be remembered, an educational value over and above its office as a mere test. It is liable to be referred to and read again, and it helps to set up among your scholars the ideal at which you are aiming. So let us bear in mind that a good examination, when it has fulfilled its first duty as an honest scrutiny of what the pupils ought to have learned already, has also to fulfil the second purpose of showing what you think they ought to aim at, and in what way you wish their own thoughts to be brought to bear upon their work."

Then, again, the same authority says:—"In drawing up a paper of questions, or determining how many you should set, you will be guided by circumstances. If you have to examine a number of persons not your own pupils, it is always well to give more questions than can be answered, and to require the student to choose a limited number of those he can answer best. In the India Civil Service, where the competition is absolutely open, and where it is the business of the examiners to do full justice to men who have different tastes, and have been very differently taught, I have been accustomed to set a long paper, say of twenty questions, and require that no candidate shall take more than six. We thus give a wide range of choice, and at the same time forbid a man to attempt a good many questions, and so to accumulate marks by superficial knowledge. At the University of London, where the curriculum of instruction is more strictly defined, but where the candidates have been taught on very different systems, it is usual at Matriculation to set in most subjects about fifteen questions, and to limit the scholar to ten."—Yours, &c., FAIR PLAY.

HYDERABAD RACES.—THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 23.

THE racing on Saturday was very good, and the fields were larger than on any of the previous days, as many as eight ponies starting in one race. Only in two of the races did the favourites win. The Nizam was present, but only arrived in time to see the last race. For the Hyderabad Gold Cup only two Australian and one English horse started. Of late years we have had no big fields for the Walers' Races in Hyderabad.

FIRST RACE.—The Laik-ud-Dowlah Purse, Rs. 500, with a starting stake of Rs. 30. For all Country-bred Galloways. This was a walk over for Mr. Farmer's pony Mite.

SECOND RACE.—The Fukr-ool-Moolk Plate, Rs. 1,000, with a starting stake of Rs. 50. For all Galloways 14 hands and under, weight for inches. Arabs and C.-B. 3 years to carry 8 st. 3 lb.; 4 years, 8 st. 13 lb.; 5 years, and upwards, 9st. 3lb. English and Australian ponies: to carry 12lbs. in addition to the above scale. Winners once, to carry 4lb.; twice, 7lb.; three times and oftener, 10lb. extra. Accumulative Country-breds allowed 12lb.; Hyderabad and Mysore breds, 7lb. extra; Maidens, 5lb.; Maidens of the day, 3lb. Accumulative distance, 1 mile.

Mr Cursetjee Dhunjeeshaw's ch a gal Little John, 7st 10lb, Gibbs 1
Mr Bonafacio's g a gal Silver Cloud, 9st 1lb, H Ryder....... 2
Mr Farmer's b a gal Warwick, 8st 10lb, Ahmed 3
Mr Moochool Shah's, g a gal Speed of Thought, 7st 8lb, Pillaji........ 0

Little John was a hot favourite for this race, which was a very close one between him and Silver Cloud, Little John beating him by half a length.

THIRD RACE.—Laik-ud-Dowlah Substitution Plate, Rs. 400, with a starting stake of Rs. 25, to go 2-3 to second and 1-3 to third horse. A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. Distance, 1 mile.

Major Macintire's b cb c The Moor, 9st 3lb, Smith 1
Capt Anderson's b a h Mafeesh, 8st 7lb, Gibbs.......... 2
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sunbeam, 8st 12lb, Ibrahim 3
Mr Newton's ch a h Jasim, 8st 4lb, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Dick Turpin, 9st 1lb, Robinson 0
Mr D Devraj Ur's b a h Amnesty, 8st, Greenhalgh 0

For this race Dick Turpin and Jasim were the favourites. The horses got off well together and the finish was a close one, The Moor winning by half a length. Time, 1 min. 54secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Hyderabad Gold Cup," Rs. 2,500, presented by H. H. the Nizam's Government, with a starting stake of Rs. 100; second horse to receive Rs. 500 out of the added money. For all Horses, weight for age and class. Winners of races subsequent to 30th April, 1889, to which Rs. 1,000 or more is added, once, to carry 4lb.; twice, 7lb.; three times and oftener, 10lb. extra. Maidens allowed 7lb.; maidens of the day, 3lb. extra. Accumulative distance, 2 miles. Winner to receive 50 per cent. of starting stakes; 2nd horse and 3rd horse 25 per cent.

Mr Chamundis' ch c c Southminster, 8st 11lb, Smith 1
Hon R H Montmorency's b aus gel Tindenow, 8st 11lb, Robinson 2
Mr Dignum's br aus gel The Judge, 9st, H Ryder......... 3

Sindenow was a hot favourite for this race, which was won easily by Southminster, the English horse being three lengths ahead as he passed the winning post.

FIFTH RACE.—The Dwarf Champion Race, Rs. 3,000, with a starting stake of Rs. 100; the second horse to receive Rs. 500 out of the added money. For all Arabs and Country-bred Galloways 13-3 and under; other classes 13-2 and under; Arabs and Country-breds, 13-3; five years old and upwards and other classes, 13-2; five years old and upwards, to carry 9st. 4 lb.; 4 years old, 9st.; 3 years old, 8st. 7 lb. Weight for inches. Winners of Races, value Rs. 750 or more, once, to carry 4 lb.; twice, 7 lb.; and oftener, 10 lb. extra. Winners of any race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 since 1st of May, 1890, to carry a special penalty of 7 lb. Accumulative Country-breds allowed 7 lb.; Maidens, 4 lb.; Maidens of the day, 3 lb. extra; Hyderabad and Mysore breds, 7lb., extra. Accumulative distancel ¾ mile. 2nd and 3rd ponies to divide the starting stakes.

Adyar Confederacy's g aus p Pickle, 8st 12lb, Vinall 1
Mr Farmer's b cb p Mite, 8st 9lb, Robinson........ 2
H H Aga Khan's ch a p Kristna, 8st 7lb, Kendall 3
Mr Dignum's g a p Magistrate, 18st, H Ryder........ 0
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a p Burma, 8st 13lb, Gibbs.... 0
Mr Farmer's b a p Minton, 8st 10lb, Ibrahim 0
Mr Wolseley Smith's br cb c Zouave, 7st 5lb, Smith 0
Major Gough's b cb g Young Bulbul, Pillaji 0

Magistrate and Mite were the favourites for this race, but after a good race Pickle passed Mite at the winning post by a neck.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Hyderabad Club Cup," Rs. 1,000, with a starting stake of Rs. 50. For all Maiden Arabs, Madras and Bombay Country-breds, including Hyderabad and Mysore. Weight for age and class. Winners once, to carry 3lb.; twice, 7lb.; three times and oftener, 10lb. extra. Winners of Races, to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards have been added, to carry an extra penalty of 4lbs. for each such race won. The Winners of the Nizam's Gold Cup, to carry 5 lb., in addition to all penalties. Accumulative, Maidens 3 years old, allowed 4 lb.; four years old, 7 lb.; 5 years old and upwards, 10 lb.; Galloways 7 lb. extra. Accumulative distance, the race, course.

Mr Newton's b a Serius, 7st 11lb, Lutchman......... 1
Col Willoughby's ch a h Venedetta, 8st 8lb, Gibbs 2
The Firm's b cb f Soondree, 8st 9lb, Smith 3
Mr Farmer's b a gal Warwick, 7st 2lb, Native 0
Mr Moochool Shah's ch a c Visitor, 7st 2lb, Pillaji 0

Serius and Soondree were equal favourites for this race. Serius led all the way round and won easily. It was a good race between Vendetta and Soondree for second place. There were no lotteries on Saturday's races.

"A BOMBAY SLAVE MARKET."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with a great deal of satisfaction that I read the article "The Bombay Slave Market" in your paper. I live in the neighbourhood of Cursetji Street, and can corroborate all the statements made in that article. My business frequently takes me into Cursetji Street, and to say the least it is very inconvenient to be caught by the arm and almost dragged into the vile dens there, and to have your ears assailed by one continuous string of vile language from end to end of the street. Only a short time ago, a lady and gentleman of my acquaintance, having occasion to use the street, had their ears assailed by language so vile that you would refuse to print it even if my pen would consent to write it.

Only last night the native sight-seers of Cursetji Street were regaled by a fierce encounter between two of her Majesty's Sergeants and an officer from a vessel lying in the harbour: blood flowed, and the crowed were kept cool by liberal supplies of water thrown from an upper window by two Spanish ladies. Now, Sir, I feel sure that when this state of affairs is brought to the notice of those in authority, this nightly exhibition of a lot of Russian and German vultures, fattening on the life blood of their slaves, in a British city, and in the 19th century, will be brought to a close. I have lived in some of the largest cities in Canada, and never saw one such house as there is in Cursetjee Street, and the custom there is the moment the police hear of a house being used for such a purpose to raid it and, without the option of a fine, to send all found there, male and female, to jail.—Yours, &c., GEO. W. PARK.

AN APPEAL FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am writing to call your attention to the terrible state of things which at present exists in India in regard to poor dumb animals. I have lately been staying in Poona, and I have never seen anything approaching the cruetly which occurs there daily. Some of the sights I have seen are so sickening that I hardly like to describe them. Nearly every bullock has a sore neck on account of their ill-fitting yokes. The stones for the roads are principally carried by donkeys, and the straps are so arranged that their burdens literaly cut into the poor creatures', bodies. But the miserable horses in the gharris are, perhaps, the worst off of all. They are invariably in the worst condition such as would never be seen in England outside a knacker's yard, and often covered with sores. They mostly consist of cavalry or artillery casters which Government with incredible meanness (in order to make nine or ten rupees) sell to anyone who will buy them after they have done fifteen or sixteen years' service. The fact is that all the old horses in Bombay are bought up for the Poona season, although every one of them would be condemned by any veterinary surgeon. Unfortunately, branches of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are rare in India, and there is none in Poona. Cannot the parent society step in to assist? After all, English people are to a great extent responsible for this state of things.—Yours, &c. L. F. C.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbs' thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases). which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill and Poona.

THE ACTION AGAINST SIR ASMAN JAH.

THE case of Palmer *vs.* Sir Kurshed Jah, which has been before a Special Commission for several months, came to a close on Saturday, when Mr. Forbes addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. The Court adjourned for judgment, which, it intimated, would not be delivered for some time, in consequence of the large number of documents to be gome through.

Below we give a summary of Mr. Inverarity's speech for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity said that he would not enter into the minute details of the case, but would dwell on its general features only. As regards Mr. Palmer's claim, the Counsel said that Mr. Palmer appeared to have done next to nothing for the very large sums of money he had already received. These sums amounted to upwards of three lacs of rupees, and were obtained on false representation. What was the work done by him for this large amount of money? What was the actual contract with him? Whatever contract made with him, was made on his own assurance that he was a man of considerable influence in England, and that by exercising that influence he would be able to restore the Amir's estates to him. The worth of his assurance was found out afterwards. He received upwards of three lacs of rupees for absolutely doing nothing. As to his influence with high personages at home, with men like Mr. Balfour, Lord Salisbury and Duke So and So, it was absolute bunkum. Then, again, he had friends with both the political parties—the Conservatives and the Liberals as well. If the Conservatives went out of power the Liberals would assist him, as his telegram, dated 12th March 1880 (Ex. 20), would show. The Reform Club would also assist him in restoring the Amir's estates. What could the Reform Club do in a matter like this! The Reform Club had absolutely no influence, no voice in deciding the Amir's case. The statement was simply laughable. But that's a line which ran through the whole of Mr. Palmer's correspondence—"I am a person of great importance to pull strings." It reflected very little credit on Mr. Palmer. Mr. Inverarity then read the following extracts from Mr. Palmer's letter of 3rd December 1888 (Ex. 6):—"Therefore if it is to be done telegraph the word 'Act' and I will commence operations. . . as the articles were published in England the venue lies in England. . . . the determination of the Shums-ul-Omra property rests with the people of England." The learned counsel characterised this last statement as an "audacious lie." How could the determination of the Shums-ul-Omra property rest with the people of England? These were the instances by which Mr. Palmer induced the Amir to pay him such large sums of money. Mr. Shapurji who would be presently called to the witness-box, would also be able to tell the Court that Mr. Palmer in his conversations with him told him similar things. He would also tell the Court of Mr. Palmer's connection with a man named Lochlien, who was a confidential servant of the late Prince Consort, and whom Mr. Palmer had represented as the German Secretary of Her Majesty the Queen. The line of conduct Mr. Palmer adopted was that he was in a position to influence people at home in the Amir's favour. But, for the work he has done, not only no Court in the world would grant his claim, but any Court would order him to return the money he has received. The proposition—the original advice that Mr. Palmer should go to England in the matter of the restoration of the Amir's estates, originated with Mr. Palmer himself. This fact itself is an extraordinary thing—counsel's position is like that of a lady wishing to marry—she must wait to be asked. But Mr. Palmer did not wait to be asked. He suggested to the Amir that he would be able to influence the authorities in England in the Amir's favor, and accordingly he was sent to England. But when he goes home all he does is that he takes the opinion of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General. Then he gave the Amir to understand that the Government of India would be guided by that opinion. It was absolutely incredible that one should write a thing of that sort. The Government of India never consults the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General. All he did in the first case was to take the opinion. He did absolutely nothing more. In the second case, what is known as Mr. Knight's first case, all he did was to take out summons against Mr. Knight, and attend at the consultation at which the Attorney-General advised *nolle prosequi*. In the third case, or the Meade case, he did still less! He only interviewed Sir Richard Meade. Was it not shocking to find that Mr. Palmer should have bled the Amir so much? He himself acknowledged to have received three lacs, but papers in the possession of Mr. Shapurji would show that he had received three lacs and a half. But the work for which he had managed to get such an amount of money would not actually cost more than a few guineas. Ten guineas is the fee given to a Queen's Counsel. For an opinion one hundred guineas would be unheard of as fee. Quite apart from other questions in the case, Mr. Inverarity asked the Court to remember that Mr. Palmer's employment was made on false representations. He had already been a thousand times overpaid. It was shocking to one's sense of justice, contrary to equity and conscience—to pocket more than three lacs for actually doing nothing. Mr. Palmer says that in the property case he was to be paid £20,000 down and £50,000 on success. We say that he was to be paid two lacs on success, and all expenses included in that two lacs. He admits having received £20,000. This sum would be equivalent to two lacs and forty thousand at 1s. 8d. (exchange). It is clear then he has been paid in full even the £20,000, which would more than cover the two lacs. He did not succeed, and the £50,000, according to his own statement, was to be paid only on success. Colonel Dobbs, in his examination, could not say that anything had been arranged. On the contrary, he said that nothing had been finally arranged. He did not support Mr. Palmer's views at all. He had refreshed his memory from a document which has been written 19 months after the event. No court should allow to refresh one's memory from such a document. Mr. Inverarity said he would not breathe a syllable against Col. Dobbs' honesty, but he could not help thinking that the letter from which Col. Dobbs had refreshed his memory was not written spontaneously. The letter was dated 9th June 1881. It was written by Col. Dobbs at the New University Club, on the Club stationary. It was written under suspicious circumstances. The suspicious circumstances were that not a single letter was produced from Col. Dobbs written in 1880. If the arrangement was really made why was it that not a single letter was produced at the end of 1879 or in the beginning of 1880? As regards the statement that the payment of £10,000 down was arranged in respect of Knight's first case, it was not true. There was absolutely no evidence to support the statement. (Ex.A.), Colonel Dobbs' letter, says that the sum of £10,000 down was to be paid to meet the expenses. But there was absolutely no evidence to prove the contract to pay £10,000 down. Mr. Palmer was at the time at home doing nothing and he was obliged to stop at home for the £20,000 down in the other work. No counsel with any self-respect would charge any extra free for any work done during the time for which he has been already paid. In his first letter in connection with Knight's prosecution, Mr. Palmer does not ask any money for himself with regard to the prosecution. That letter is dated 26th November, and says:—"The article in the *Statesman* is disgraceful. I will ascertain how the article was inspired * * * must have funds without delay * * I have consulted Gorst—we are of opinion that the Amir should prosecute in order to clear his character * * If this is not done, the Amir's name will be branded with infamy * * send £500 shortly." That is the first letter Mr. Palmer wrote regarding Mr. Knight's prosecution. Here he did not propose terms—he did not ask funds for himself but for 'expenses'! In his second letter he did his best to induce the Amir to prosecute the Editor, the Publisher, and the Printer of the *Statesman*. In that letter, Mr. Palmer proposed that "a rule for criminal information would be obtained, Mr. Knight would apologize—and give up the name of the writer." Would any one but from the Lunatic Asylum, ask for £10,000 for the action?

The very subordinate part which Mr. Palmer acted in this matter, and the nature of the work performed show that the sum of £10,000 was too much for them. Taking out summons—getting an apology and withdrawing the case—no honest man would demand £10,000 for such work. There was no contract to pay £10,000. The whole thing is moonshine.

With reference to Mr. Palmer's telegram containing the word—"Can charm if necessary—Ace—J—Accord"—Mr. Holmes had interpreted the words to mean £10,000. But they did not produce the telegraphic code. A telegraphic code is not a thing which one destroys, especially when the Code is of such vital importance. It is entirely a lie that these words meant £10,090. In the absence of the Code, no court in the world would accept their interpretation. The other side have no means of knowing what these words mean. But supposing that £10,000 was proposed, was it communicated to the Amir or to Mr. Shapurji? A letter has been produced from Mr. Shapurji to Mr Holmes, dated 23rd September 1880. But nothing about £10,000 is mentioned in that letter. And as a matter of fact, the Amir's people were against prosecution. They wanted that only an apology should be given. This is clear from the telegram sent by Mr. Holmes to Mr. Palmer at the instance of Mr. Shapurji. To pay £10,000 for this business would be highly improper, in fact impossible. Mr. Palmer asked for money, alleging that he wanted it to meet the, expenses and the sum of Rs. 53,000 was remitted to him. Mr. Palmer's letter, dated 11th March 1881, says "if the Amir wants to clear his character he must pay the expenses." In this letter the sum of £10,000 was nowhere mentioned.

Mr. Palmer alleges that he was to be paid £6,000 in Knight's second case, or the Meade case. It was never agreed upon. What was agreed was that he was to be paid Rs. 25,000 down and Rs. 25,000 on the completion of the inquiry, as (Ex. 76 A.) Shapoorji's letter of August 1881 will show. It is impossible to believe that there should not be some writing by some person on behalf of the Amir agreeing to pay Mr. Palmer £6,000. There is strong proof that Mr. Palmer came round to Mr. Shapurji's terms—Rs. 25,000 down and Rs 25,000 on the completion of the work. He received the Rs. 25,000 and started for England His story about £6,000 is absolutely false. He asked for £5,000. That was refused. He was to get Rs. 50,000 of which half he got before he left for England, and half after the completion of the work. Mr. Palmer has obtained large sums of money by misrepresentations. He has instituted this suit ten or eleven years after the case and long after the death of the late Amir. This fact alone is sufficient to prove the utter hollowness of his claim. The learned counsel then appealed to the Court—"I put it to yourselves what recollection you have of things which happened ten or eleven years ago!" It was for this reason that the Statute of Limitation was passed. He then cited some English cases and particularly referred the Court to the case of Mr. Hill against Mr. Wilson in Chancery appeal, and quoted the opinion of Lord Justice James that "evidence in one's fovour against a person who is dead, is no evidence." The learned counsel then said—"my first point is that, whatever the agreement was, Mr. Palmer is not entitled to another penny. Secondly—there is no proof of the contract. Then comes the question—whether a Barrister can sue a client? The relation between a Barrister and his client is such that there is an incapacity to contract. The reason of this rule is in accordance with common sense. After dwelling at some length on the point, Mr. Inverarity said that he had never heard of a case in which a Barrister was allowed to sue his client for fees. He said—"We are all in the definition of Pleaders in the Pleaders' Act in Bombay, but when assuming Barrister's character you cannot say you will act in lesser capacity, and throughout in this case Mr. Palmer has admitted that he was acting as the Amir's counsel." After citing some cases in support of his argument, the counsel came to the last point—the alleged promise on the part of the present Amir, Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah. The allegation was Sir Khurshed Jah had promised to pay what was the balance. But the Court would see if there was nothing actually due, nothing could be legally due. In 1882, upon the representation of Mr. Palmer Sir Khurshed Jah paid what he thought was the actual balance, but it was not the actual balance. The most suspicious circumstance in connection with Mr. Palmer's claim was the fact of his claiming different sums at different times. No positive arrangement was ever made: at one time he claimed a lac of rupees, at a later date he increased the amount to one lac and sixty thousand, and now he claimed more than three lacs—with interest. No interest could be claimed in a matter like this—it was unique. Lastly, the suit could not be brought against Sir Khurshed Jah alone, seeing the late Amir's property was divided between both the brothers. In the written statement filed by the defence, it was said that the balance claimed by Mr. Palmer was varied, and that the debt was paid by Rs. 25,000 which was an overpayment. A person of Sir Khurshed Jah's position would gladly pay what was justly due, but seeing that nothing was due to Mr. Palmer in equity and justice he refused to pay him any further. The sums Mr. Palmer has already received he has received by misrepresentations. With these words Mr. Inverarity closed his address, when Mr. Shapurji was called into the witness-box.—*Deccan Standard.*

THE NAGPUR ACCIDENT.

WE do not wish it to be inferred that the railway staff have in this case neglected any of the rules laid down for their guidance, or that they omitted to take what is considered reasonable precaution; but that such an accident should have occurred shows plainly that, notwithstanding the strict supervision exercised by the Government Inspector, some additional precautions will be necessary before the speed of trains can be materially increased. No doubt the damage would have been considerably less had all the vehicles been fitted with reliable automatic brakes, and we trust that the Board of Directors will realize the fact that the Rs. 1,30,000, which is the estimated cost of the accident—plus any amount for damages which may be made on behalf of the killed and wounded—could have been much more advantageously expended in providing continuous brakes. The greaser's—native fireman, we suppose, is meant—statement, that the driver did not inspect his wheels at the last stopping place is of little importance, even if it is correct, for the most careful and conscientious engineman would scarcely find it possible to examine all the engine wheels at a roadside station, where the stoppage is only for two or three minutes. The proper time for examining the wheels and overhauling the engine generally is before commencing a journey, and on what are technically called "shed-days"; if the engine in question were properly inspected before leaving Bhusawal, nothing further should have been necessary. From the reports that have been published, we gather that the train was running at a higher rate of speed than usual, owing to its being behind time: the schedule rate, as per time table, is about 26½ miles per hour, from starting to stopping, and this would mean a maximum speed of 35 miles per hour, in order to make up the time lost by entering and leaving stations at reduced speed. If, as has been stated by one correspondent, the train was travelling at the rate of 45 miles per hour, the drivers were no doubt violating the rule which allows only two minutes to be made up in every ten miles. As engine drivers, Parsis are said to be much superior to any other natives of India, but it is very seldom that native railway employes can be depended upon to exercise a proper amount of judgment when anything unusual occurs. So long as the rules are plain, and are strictly adhered to, they manage fairly well, but if any latitude is allowed, they either do too much, or too little, and when an accident occurs, they as a rule collapse altogether. The rules in force on the G. I. P. Railway may differ in some respect from those in force on other Indian lines, but the Government Inspector should be able to state definitely whether, considering the condition of the rolling stock and permanent way, the speed was excessive, and in any way contributed to the accident. The tire of the leading wheel appears to have opened out, after it broke, thus damaging the permanent way and causing the derailment, and we are therefore justified in inquiring whether the defective tire was secured to the rim of the wheel by studs or bolts, between each pair of spokes, as is customary on most railways; if so, it should not have burst directly the break occurred. If, as is stated, the tires were packed with iron washers, we scarcely think that such an engine should have been selected to run in front of a heavy passenger train. Such makeshifts were common enough ten or twenty years ago; but even then were condemned as unsatisfactory by men who really took an interest in their work and despised shams. The leading locomotive was presumably a shunting engine, such as is kept at all large depots for the purposes of marshalling wagons, and doing work, where the regulation speed does not exceed ten miles per hour and a defective tire which would last for years at such a low rate of speed would very probably give way at once if the engine were run at full speed. These are all points which should receive careful consideration, and the quickest and surest way to restore public confidence will be to publish as full an account as is possible of the accident, and its cause—*Indian Engineer.*

MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF.

THE estimated amount required for famine relief during 1891-92 is about Rs. 2,15,000, of which Rs. 40,000 is to be allotted for gratuitous relief. Should the season continue favourable in North Arcot and Chingleput, the amount, it is expected, could be reduced to two lakhs of rupees. But on the other hand the season is at present very critical in Gunjam, Kurnool, Anantapur, and Bellary. The position may be improved by an early fall of rain, which may avert any serious distress, and obviate the necessity for opening relief work; should the rains fail, the consequences will be deplorable and will necessitate the expenditure of a large amount for relief of distress. The above estimate will then be greatly exceeded.

Government has expressed its willingness to sanction grants from Provincial Funds in aid of Local Funds in all affected districts so as to insure, as far as possible a good supply of drinking water, and for, relief works generally wherever the necessity for such grants is proved to exist.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce *Monthly Record* publishes the following letter from the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce on the import of "Non-Chopped" piece goods into China:—

"Sir,—The practice of importing non-chopped English piece goods into China for the purpose of having them stamped in this country with well-known chops has existed to a more or less extent for some time, but lately it has so increased that it has become a very serious injury to legitimate trade, and this Chamber feels strongly that some steps should be taken to put a stop to such objectionable proceedings. The non-chopped goods are sent by the Chinese merchants to the river ports, the northern ports, and large inland centres, where the packages are opened and the pieces stamped with an exact imitation of well-known chops, the property of foreign firms, and then sold to the unsuspecting retail dealers and consumers as the genuine goods. Owing to the fact that there is no law in China by which trade marks can be registered, it is almost impossible to prevent there frauds, or to have those who commit them punished. In a few instances the fraud has been traced to the counterfeiter and brought to the notice of the Chinese authorities, who issued a proclamation to the effect that such counterfeited goods would be liable to confiscation. This has had no effect in checking the practice, which, as I have said, is very much on the increase, and it is with the desire of getting at the source of the trouble that this Chamber addresses you, in the hope of obtaining your powerful co-operation, while, at the same time, it is endeavouring to get the native Piece Goods Guild to act in the matter. It occurs to the Chamber that the importation of non-choped English goods, so evidently for the fraudlent purpose above described, may be regarded as an evasion of the English Merchandise Marks Act of 1887, and it must be evident that if continued it will do incalculable harm to the large majority of firms, both on your side and on this, who have for years past been to a considerable expense and trouble in establishing trade marks of their own. This Chamber feels sure that the commercial interests so largely represented may with confidence rely upon your taking such measures as may appear to you most efficacious for preventing the exportation from England of non-chopped piece goods to China; and it also feels confident that if those Manchester firms who have so far executed orders for such goods had been cognizant of the fradulent purpose for which the goods were intended, they would have declined the orders.

An important communication relative to the commercial *regime* of France after the expiration of the treaties of commerce was made by the Government to the Press last month. It states that as the new tariff will probably not be voted definitely before the end of the year, sufficient time will not remain before February 1st, when the tariff is to be applied, to negotiate with foreign Governments. The French Government will, therefore, ask Parliament for powers to accord provisionally to the end of 1892 the new minimum tariff to those countries which admit French merchandise at the lowest duties. In other words, France having raised her duties 25 or 30 per cent., now proposes that other nations should continue towards her their old treaty tariffs, based on mutual concessions. The pretended favour that they are to receive in return is illusory, for, as the minimum tariff is practically prohibitive, it will be a matter of little concern to other nations whether the maximum, which is a little higher, or the minimum be applied to them. The French Government evidently counts too much on the credulity of its neighbours. The Spanish journals have already replied that Spain will not be duped by this jugglery. That country has among other treaties of commerce one with England that will only expire on July 1st, and she is asked to continue to apply the same duties to French manufactures as to English by a most-favoured-nation clause, while France, even with the minimum tariff, will increase the present duty on Spanish wines six fold. Spain had offered to prolong her present treaty of commerce with France, but that proposal the French Government declined. The Protectionists in the French Parliament are said to be disposed to grant the powers that will be demanded by Government, which may be readily understood, as they may hope that if other countries accepted such a one-sided arrangement until the end of 1892, they might become accustomed to it and allow it to subsist. That it will not be admitted by Spain is certain, and a campaign has been already commenced to boycott French manufactures.

In an article on "Over-production," the New York *Commercial Bulletin* calls attention to the increases in the productive capacity of several industries in the United States now in progress. Several large iron furnaces, for instance, are about to be put in blast, although the production of pig iron is already somewhat larger than the consumption of the country has ever yet been. During the latter half of last year the production was a little smaller than it has been since July 1 this year, and yet stocks then accumulated rapidly. The new and improved works which are being erected will, it is expected, supply iron of certain grades cheaper than many other furnaces now at work; the investors believe that these works can carry on profitably even if many other older works are forced to stop. The same thing is said with regard to many of the cotton mills which are in process of erection in the New England district, of which eleven have lately been enumerated; before any of these mills were projected it was known that the mills in existence were sufficient to supply the entire consumption of the country, indeed many of the manufacturers have, for this very reason, urged the necessity of extending foreign trade in order to take off the surplus out-turn. The expansion in the production of raw cotton and the consequent extreme lowness of the prices of that material have apparently encouraged the belief that "consumption of many qualities of cotton goods may be greatly increased if their prices can be reduced as far as the new era of cheapness of the material may admit." In other directions the industrial expansion is experimental, and it is impossible to say how far the new goods may supersede others previously in use. Thus worsted goods of American manufacture have to some extent taken the place of certain woollen fabrics within the past two years, and the building of eight new worsted and knit-goods works is recorded. Over-production of a less satisfactory kind is seen where the producing capacity of works already in existence far exceeds the present or probable consumption of the country, as in the boot and shoe manufacture, and nevertheless "there is a number of new shoe factories now building." It is said to be tolerably clear that in this case greater economy of location or of methods than has been already attained is not expected. But if the other works already in operation can contrive to live, though able to run only eight months in the year, it is thought possible that there may be room for additional shops.

In a report on the trade of the federal district of Mexico Mr. Lionel Carden, the British Consul, takes a pessimist view of the outlook for British trade in cotton piece goods in that country. He argues that though the purchasing power of Mexico is three times what it was 25 years ago, the imports of British cottons have since fallen off 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. within the last five years. During the last five years the falling off has been specially noticeable in goods classified by the yard, a decrease of 20 per cent. in this group being partly made up by an increase in those classified by value. Commenting on these changes Mr. Carden remarks as follows:—"Though within the last 20 years the United States has commenced to compete with England in the supply of cottons (mainly prints) to Mexico, it is probable that the competiton from this and other foreign countries has only had a very slight bearing on the decline of our trade. The real cause is to be found in the very high duties levied by the Mexican Government, which, though probably imposed in the first instance more for purposes of revenue than anything else, have conduced in a very notable degree to the growth of a home manufacturing industry. While this was in its infancy the only goods attempted to be made were grey domestics which have long since driven the English article out of the market. Of late years, however, the confidence in the stability of the Government has given such an impetus to the industry that now prints and the best classes of plain goods are being made in large quantities, and of a quality which, under the influence of superior machinery and skilled management, is rapidly improving, and threatens to exclude foreign manufactures altogether. There are, I think, strong grounds for believing that the present enormously high scale of duties does not owe its origin to any deliberately framed scheme of protection, but rather has been reached by insensible gradations, and that the tariff question, important though it be, has been overlooked in the general reorganisation of the national finances. Were it not so, it is not easy to see why the Government, relying as it does on the Customs receipts for more than 60 per cent. of its revenue, should favour the manufacturing interests to so great an extent, not only at the expense of the individual consumer, but also to the manifest detriment of its principal sources of income. Be this as it may, the fact remains that under the existing conditions the competition of foreign cottons with those madd in the country is daily becoming more difficult, and in a few years it may be expected that the trade in all piece goods, as is already the case with grey domestics, will have ceased to exist."

Turning to the indications of progress in South Australia, it is stated that no industry exhibits such a conspicuous advance as that of viticulture. South Australian wines, it is asserted, not only maintain their standing in the European and colonial markets, but the demand for them continues in excess of the supply, the great bulk being consumed within the colony. In 1882 there were 4,202 acres under vines, in 1890 7,352 acres, and at the time of the compilation of the report 9,535 acres—an increase of nearly 30 per cent. During the past ten years there has been an addition of 127 per cent. to the acreage under vines. The number of vines in the colony has increased by 50 per cent. within the past five years, the number of bearing and non-bearing vines together being set down at 5,749,763, of which 824,577 constitute those not in bearing. The quantity of wine made from the vintage of 1889-90 is returned at 762,776 gallons, as against 510,674 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 50 per cent. These figures, however, represent the quantity made by growers, and not the quantity made from grapes purchased by the principal wine-makers. The total quantity made is given at 1,048,170 gallons, as compared with 1,052,086 in the previous year, while the quantity in stock is estimated at 2,577,457 gallons, as against 2,427,101 last year. The amount of colonial spirit produced during 1891 is not stated, but in 1890 the production reached 63,212 gallons. During the year 5,630 tons of grapes were returned as sold, as against 4,022 tons at the previous year's vintage. Two tons of wine grapes and from three to five tons of table or raisin grapes to the acre is considered a fair average return. The South Australian wine exported in 1890 reached 221,885 gallons, valued at £50,738; whilst in 1889 it was 180,135 gallons, valued at £44,891. The quantity of raisins made last year was 1,140 cwts., as against 716 cwts. the year before, being an increase of 60 per cent. Currants also are freely and increasingly cultivated and largely used for home consumption, and the returns relating to miscellaneous fruit and vegetable culture are scarcely less encouraging than those relating to grapes. The orange, walnut, almond, chestnut, and olive are largely cultivated. The increase in the manufacture of olive oil is marked. The quantity made is returned at 6,838 gallons, as against 1,486 in the previous year.

Reporting on the business outlook in Canada under date October 23, the *Trade Bulletin* of Montreal remarks that it is much brighter than at this time last year, for the reason that much larger and better crops have been secured in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Meanwhile, there are great complaints amongst business men and bankers with respect to the quiet condition of trade. This quietness, however, appears to be satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that farmers throughout the country have so far been busy with their ploughing and other necessary work, and have therefore not had time to thresh and market their grain. Hence there is a continued scarcity of money in the country districts and poor remittances thence. Although a brisk export trade in grain from the port of Montreal has been going on for some time past, it has consisted chiefly of American products shipped under through bills of lading, and therefore has not caused the additional circulation of funds in Canada as it would have done if Canadian grain had formed the bulk of the shipments. A comparatively small proportion of wheat, peas, barley, and oats has been marketed, but the great bulk of the season's crop remains to be realised, and hence it may be infered that a more active period of business for merchants is ahead.

The latest advices from Rouen say that October terminated in a satisfactory manner for the producers of cotton piece goods, the market being visited by several important buyers from a distance, and a fair amount of orders being received by the commission houses. There has been a noteworthy falling off in the demand for coloured goods. Grey goods, on the other hand, have continued to maintain an exceptionally strong position, orders coming in with such regularity that producers are able to command satisfactory prices. The demand for furniture prints has also continued. Spinners are able to dispose readily of their production and prices are firmly maintained. In the Havre market, meanwhile, business has been restricted in cotton on the spot, but for delivery it has been tolerably brisk, though for the most part the details of the transactions have been kept secret. The tendency of prices has been favourable to buyers. Business in "futures" has been, on the whole, relatively quiet.

Official quotations for refined silver in bars, under the rules of the London Produce Clearing-House, Limited, Fixed at the Company's Call (12 noon, except Saturdays,) October, 1891.:—

Day of the month.	October delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.	January delivery.	February delivery.	March delivery.	April delivery.	May delivery.
1st	44 14-16	45	45 2-16	45 5-16	45 7-16	45 9-16	45 12-16	—
2nd	45	45 2-16	45 5-16	45 7-16	45 9-16	45 12-16	45 14-16	—
5th	45	45 2-16	45 5-16	45 7-16	45 9-16	45 12-16	45 14-16	—
6th	44 13-16	44 15-16	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	45 8-16	45 10-16	—
7th	44 13-16	44 15-16	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	45 8-16	45 10.16	—
8th	44 10-16	44 12-16	44 15-16	45 1-16	45 3-16	45 5-16	45 7-16	—
9th	44 11-16	44 12-16	45	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	45 8-16	—
12th	44 13-16	44 15-16	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	45 8-16	45 10-16	—
13th	44 13-16	44 15-16	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	45 8-16	45 10-16	—
14th	44 13-16	44 15-16	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	45 8-16	45 10-16	—
15th	44 11-16	44 12-16	44 15-16	45 1-16	45 3-16	45 5-16	45 7-16	—
16th	44 11-16	44 12-16	44 15-16	45 1-16	45 3-16	45 5-16	45 7-13	—
19th	44 11-16	44 12-16	44 15-16	45 1-16	45 3-16	45 5-16	45 7-16	—
20th	44 10-16	44 11-16	44 14-16	45	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	—
21st	44 10-16	44 11-16	44 14-16	45	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	—
22nd	44 10-16	44 11-16	44 14-16	45	45 2-16	45 4-16	45 6-16	—
23rd	44 9-16	44 10-16	44 13-16	44 15-16	45 1-16	45 3-16	45 5-16	—
26th	44	44 2-16	44 5-16	44 8-16	44 10-16	44 12-16	44 14-16	45
27th	44 1-16	44 2-16	44 5-16	44 8-16	44 10-16	44 12-16	44 14-16	45
28th	—	44 4-16	44 6-16	44 9-16	44 12-16	44 14-16	45	45 2-16
29th	—	44 0-16	44 13-16	45	45 3-16	45 6-16	45 9-16	45 12-16
30th	—	44 1-16	44 9-16	44 11-16	44 14-16	45	45 2-16	45 4-16

The prices are net and in Pence per oz. Standard of 925-1000ths fine.

Dealings are in quantities of 10,000 ozs.

THE following are brief particulars of an extraordinary case of theft committed in the mail train from Tuticorin to Madras on the night of the 19th instant:—Mr. John Parmenides, Agent to Ralli Brothers, of Tuticorin, was a passenger in that train. He travelled in a double saloon first-class carriage; he occupied one saloon, and the other was unoccupied. For safety's sake Mr. Parmenides placed his despatch box under the seat and packed other things against it, and went to sleep with his keys under his pillow. All went well until Tanjore, but at Villupuram he missed both the despatch box and his keys. On the arrival of the train at Chingleput, Mr. Parmenides reported the occurrence to the Police at that station. Mr Doresamy Pillai, the Station House Officer, on searching the carriage found the despatch box with the keys in it in the next saloon, but the box was rifled of all its valuable contents, consisting of Rs. 113 in cash, 5 sovereigns, a 50 rupee currency note, and one silver watch with chain. The watch is described as of large size and of peculiar construction. It is clear that the thief travelled in the train and made use of the footboard when he committed the theft. Some valuable documents which Mr. Parmenides cared most for were left in the carriage, and he offers a reward of Rs. 100 for the recovery of his property.

A BOMBAY firm advertises in an up-country paper a royal road to the acquisition of English, which in their own case appears to have had very imperfect results. The system is of the nature of a parlour game which, once the beginner sees played, "he cannot but study the English language." The results are tabulated thus:—

"If you allow him to play whole day, by evening ask him to speak and he will speak a little. Allow him four days and he will speak better. Allow him 6 months and he will speak fluently.

As to the details of this wonderful system, and what may be accomplished by it, the circular tells us:—

"This game contains:—From 1st to matriculation standard, and besides, for the amusement of students (at interval) it contains a complete collection of Home Recreations. Here is family amusement for the million. Here is parlor or drawing-room entertainment, day after day, for years together. A young man with this game "English made easy" may render himself the *beau ideal* of a delightful companion at every party. He may take the lead in amusing the company, and win the hearts of all the ladies, and charm away the obduracy of the stoniest hearted parent, by his powers of English knowledge."

This ought to sell the system.

THE actors and theatrical managers of London will present the Prince of Wales on his fiftieth birthday with a splendid gold cigar box, worth a thousand pounds. The Prince of Wales has declined any public celebration on the part of the London Corporation, preferring a purely family affair.

SPORTING NOTES.

It is now said that Comedy might have finished close up with Laureate II., Rathboal, and breach in the Royal Hunt Cup had Ibbet ridden her out to the end. That was the trial on which "the party" built their hopes, and the sequel has shown that they had excellent grounds for the faith that was within them. It is quite true that Comedy ran untried, but not so that her trainer had nothing to try her with, as one horse trained in the same parish was offered for that purpose but declined from fear of upsetting her, as her delicate constitution prevented anything approaching to a strong preparation, and to some extent may have accounted for the game of cross purposes which surrounded her fluctuating market position with so much suspicion within a fortnight of the race. Comedy has been examined by two veterinary surgeons and pronounced to be of the right age. Her previous running is still under investigation. I am told that a winner over Comedy is Captain Jones, whose horse Theophilus did not start for the Cambridgeshire. It was nearly time the gallant captain had a turn in his luck, and no one will begrudge him his success.

In the football match against the Old Leysians at Oxford, Mr. R. Jardine, of Balliol, contributed more than his share towards the easy victory of the University. A critic in a contemporary has pronounced very recently the University man a failure, considering the expense of his production, owing to the fact that "flannels predominate." Whatever truth there may be in this criticism, it is to some extent disproved by the increasing numbers of men like Mr. R. C. Allen, president of the Athletic Club, who got his first in classical honor moderations, and Mr. R. Jardine, who obtained a second in the same school, and at the same time is captain of the University cricket eleven, and one of the Rugby three-quarters. Add to these philanthropy, for Jardine is a most enthusiastic Toynbee Hall secretary. A story is told of him that one day, when strumming on his brother's piano in the dark, one of that gentleman's friends came into the room and accosted him. "No, it's not me," said Jardine; "it's my brother."

Apropos of St. Blaise, Sir Frederick Johnstone informed me, says "Pavo," that he and Lord Alington sold that horse to Mr. Leopold de Rothschild for £2,700, not £6,000, as reported, which was even a still greater bargain to the buyer than the higher figure. I am also in a position to clear up the mystery which surrounded the sale of Petrarch to Lord Dupplin and Colonel Oliphant—not Lord Dufferin and Colonel Farquharson, as erroneously stated in a contemporary—as explained to me by Colonel Oliphant last week. The exact price was £10,500, with contingencies of a fourth of the Two Thousand and Derby, and nothing out of the St. Leger, which like the Guineas he won, and as a fourth of the latter prize amounted to £1,025, the aggregate cost of the horse to his partners was 11,600.

The stewards of the Jockey Club have at last gone into the matter of the running of Mr. R. W. Armstrong's horses at Liverpool, and though they considered there were gravely suspicious circumstances connected with the case, sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to enable them to take further steps in the matter. This, I take it, amounts to the Scotch verdict of "Not proven." It was Mr. Abington who desired the investigation to take place. The Comedy inquiry occupied the stewards throughout the day on the 29th ult. It appears that they had been requested by the stewards of Derby to take note of how Comedy ran in the Cambridgeshire, and this it was that prompted them to take action immediately after the latter event had been decided.

That wellknown authority, "Beacon," freely criticises in the *Horse Breeder* the proposed syndicate to purchase Ormonde. He says:—"In his first season Ormonde enjoyed fine health and vigor at the Eaton stud, where he begat Orme and Goldfinch and some other winners; but he subsequently fell ill, and when in his second season I saw him at the Moultan Paddocks, Newmarket, when hired by Lord Gerard, he was but a wreck of his former self, and none of the great Waterford white-bristled hogs, that make such fine bacon, ever roared or grunted as he did; consequently, in my opinion, he left his country for his country's good."

About four years ago, an artist, who knows little or nothing about racing, and takes no interest in it, dreamt that a horse named Sailor Prince had won the Cambridgeshire. Having communicated his knowledge to a brother artist, they agreed to back the animal, which won. They have often laughed about their first bet, but a few days before the Cesarewitch this year the erstwhile dreamer again dreamed. He saw in his vision nothing but the name of Ragimunde. The two artists backed the horse, and won. The two gentlemen aver they are non-betting men as a rule, and hardly know what a racecourse is like.

A tale is going the rounds of society that Colonel Montagu, the owner of Cloudberry, when visiting Baron Hirsch claimed the honor of a dance with a Hungarian damsel who was supposed to be the village beauty. Colonel Montagu is six feet high, and his partner was not much shorter, and the two whirled round splendidly. But who was the lady? Suddenly a shout of laughter as the beauty lifted her veil. She was no Hungarian damsel, but Mr. R. Moncreiffe, brother of the Dowager Lady Dudley. Mr. Moncreiffe acted as one of the stewards at the A.P. on Saturday.

The Cambridgeshire settling proceeded smoothly on the 2nd instant, and although complaints were now and again heard, the money-changing did not pass off unsatisfactorily on the whole. So much time was occupied in clearing up accounts that there was no open market upon the Liverpool Cup, and quotations would be unreliable. With a disposition to make Derelict favorite, inquiries followed for Alloway, St. Benedict, Shancrotha, Coromandel, and Morvyn, of whom it is said that Alloway may do duty for Ryan's stable instead of Martagon.

According to *Cricket*, a formal intimation has been given of the intention of another Australian team to visit England in the course of next summer. It is stated, and on the best authority, that the secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club has quite recently received a communication from Mr. Victor Cohen, the treasurer of the New South Wales Association, soliciting his co-operation to the extent of making the program me for the coming team.

Mr. J. P. Kingston, a well-known Northampton schoolmaster, and one of the trio of brothers who have helped to sustain the reputation of Northampton cricket on a good many fields, has just published a volume of satirical verse entitled "Dramatic Drivellers; or, Art Profaned." Before publishing he sent extracts to Mr. Irving, asking his permission to dedicate the volume to him. Mr. Irving assented, but when Mr. Kingston sent him a complete volume prior to publication Mr. Irving at once withdrew his permission "owing to the virulent nature of the satire."

It is rumored that Mr. George Masterman's horses in training are likely to be placed under the charge of Tom Brown, while a big weeding out will, it is said, be resorted to in the Bedford Lodge team after the close of the flat racing season. W. G. Manser, the Cadland horse trainer, has already had his team augmented by the addition of several American-bred youngsters which were sent over from the States for sale some time back, but which failed to change hands.

John Jones, of Epsom, has, at the present time, perhaps the finest stable of chasers in the world and some of his young ones are exceedingly promising. They have been specially selected for the N.H. business, and are for the most part good looking and well bred. Jones has two sons now "riding exercise," and both are extraordinarily light and diminutive. They shape well, have exceptionally good hands, with the coolness of veterans.

It is to be hoped if the Stewards of the Jockey Club discover that any owners running horses in the Cambridgeshire won big money over Comedy, that they will be warned off without further ado. In all inquiries into alleged malpractices on the turf the authorities should take into consideration the personal reputation of those accused. If it is good, the benefit of any doubt should be theirs. On the other hand, if it is shady the doubt in all cases should go against them.

George Williamson, the cross-country jockey, has just returned to England from Austria, where he has had a most successful season. He has won 27 races the largest number credited to a single jockey in one season in that country. Williamson thinks that the reported turf scandals in Austria have been very much exaggerated, and that certain jockeys alleged to have been complicated were never in the country at all.

John Osborne has announced his intention to retire from the saddle, and a testimonial is about to be set on foot as a proof of the esteem in which the veteran jockey is held in racing circles.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
* * * * BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES,
PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
	Old Dry Sherry.
Vino Tula.	Old Fruity Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.
Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.
Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.
Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.
Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.
RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 21, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE NEW WEBSTER.
An entirely New Edition, thoroughly Revised, considerably Enlarged, and Reset in New Type.

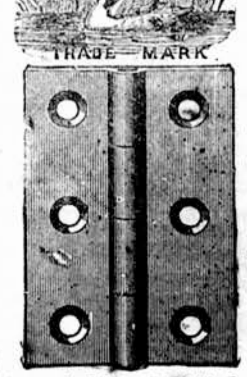
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

2118 pages, 3500 Illustrations, cloth, £1 11*s*. 6*d*.; half-calf, £2 2*s*.; half-Russia, £2 5*s*.;
'A magnificent Edition of Webster's immortal Dictionary.'—*Daily Telegraph.*
'We recommend the New Webster to every man of business, every father, every teacher.' *St. James' Gazette.*
'The best existing English dictionary in one volume.'—*Guardian.*
Prospectuses, with Specimen Pages, Press Notices, and Literary Opinions, on application.
London: G. BELL & SONS, and all Booksellers.

TRADE MARK.
G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.
[illegible] Show Room—
[illegible] AM.

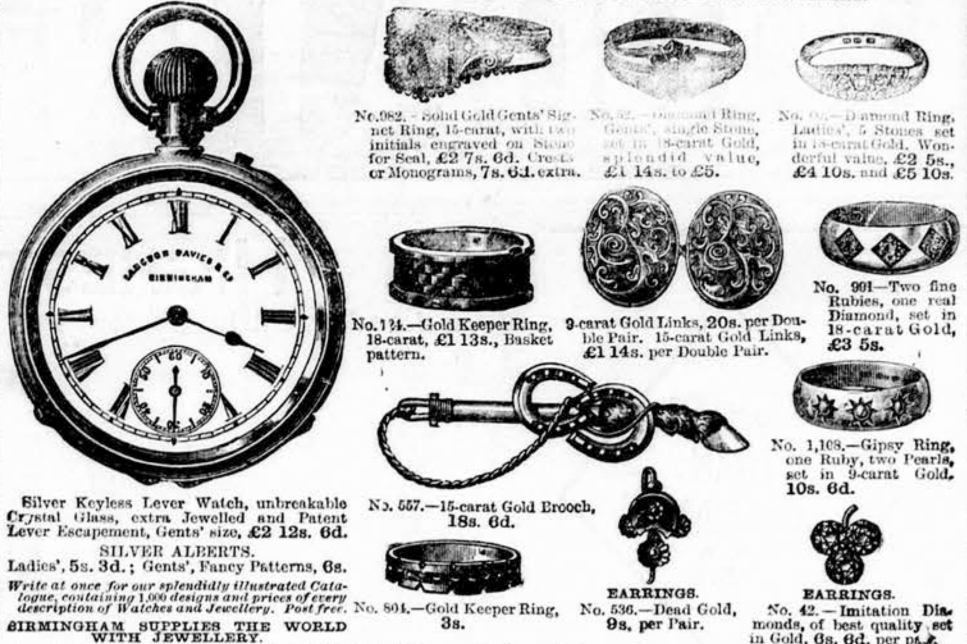
FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER. IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND



TRADE MARK
WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.
Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.
A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.



No. 982.—Solid Gold Gents' Signet Ring, 15-carat, with two initials engraved on Stone for Seal, £2 7s. 6d. Crests or Monograms, 7s. 6d. extra.
No. 52.—Diamond Ring, Gents', single Stone, set in 18-carat Gold, splendid value, £1 14s. to £5.
No. 0.—Diamond Ring, Ladies', 5 Stones set in 18-carat Gold. Wonderful value, £2 5s., £4 10s. and £5 10s.
No. 124.—Gold Keeper Ring, 18-carat, £1 13s., Basket pattern.
9-carat Gold Links, 20s. per Double Pair. 15-carat Gold Links, £1 14s. per Double Pair.
No. 991—Two fine Rubies, one real Diamond, set in 18-carat Gold, £3 5s.
No. 1,108.—Gipsy Ring, one Ruby, two Pearls, set in 9-carat Gold, 10s. 6d.
Silver Keyless Lever Watch, unbreakable Crystal Glass, extra Jewelled and Patent Lever Escapement, Gents' size, £2 12s. 6d.
SILVER ALBERTS.
Ladies', 5s. 3d.; Gents', Fancy Patterns, 6s.
Write at once for our splendidly illustrated Catalogue, containing 1,000 designs and prices of every description of Watches and Jewellery. Post free.
BIRMINGHAM SUPPLIES THE WORLD WITH JEWELLERY.
No. 557.—15-carat Gold Brooch, 18s. 6d.
No. 804.—Gold Keeper Ring, 3s.
EARRINGS. No. 536.—Dead Gold, 9s. per Pair.
EARRINGS. No. 42.—Imitation Diamonds, of best quality set in Gold, 6s. 6d. per pair.
J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers.

Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE is Register under the Trade Marks Act for the INDIAN EMPIRE, and attested by the Seal of the Registrar Calcutta.

LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.
MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.
Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.
E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, 113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
Unless Signed Jewsbury & Brown
J&B

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, [illegible] DENGUE FEVERS

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
HAY'S HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.
TRADE MARK

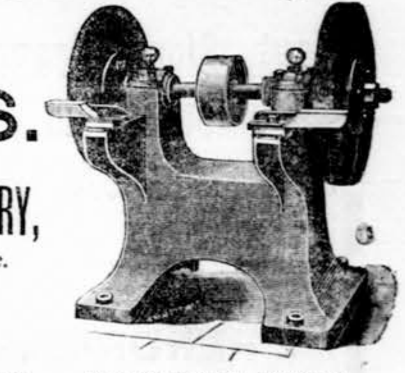
REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—
"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*
Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.
W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.
Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
PRIZE MEDALS:
1883: International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, &c., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ESBENSEN'S PRESERVED BUTTER

Registered
PRESERVED DANISH BUTTER
Trade Mark
P. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN

IN GOLDEN TINS. THE BEST BRAND.
Specially Packed for India, in 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28 lb. tins
A DAILY TREAT. TRY IT FOR YOURSELF.
ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.
THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is called to this high class Brand. It remains in good condition in the hottest weather and gives universal satisfaction.
Price Lists and other Particulars on application to
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & Co., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON;
R. HARRISON & Co., LIVERPOOL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIE'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

FUMIGATEUR PECTORAL CIGARETTES ESPIC

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning. }

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE of Iron, cinchona & of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS
AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.** Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for **WILKINSON'S** Essence of **RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,** and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

AMPUTATION AVOIDED!
The Knife Superseded!!
SAY NO DISEASE IS INCURABLE
TILL
BURGESS' LION PILLS & OINTMENT
HAVE BEEN TRIED.

Their efficacy is marvellous, they have cured numbers of cases where even life has been despaired of by our cleverest specialists.

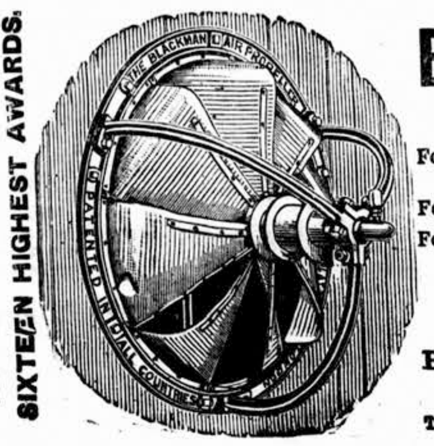
PROOF. At 117, High Holborn, E. BURGESS has a museum of EXTRACTIONS by these remedies, consisting of Cancers, Tumours, Polypi, and Diseased Bone, also numerous Photographs of most serious cases which have all been cured by the LION PILLS and OINTMENT. E. B. invites the fullest enquiry into each case published by him, and is confident that no other remedy can show a tithe of such results.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT and PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
Agents: Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS
WORKS: MANCHESTER.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



THE
BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER

For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.
London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*

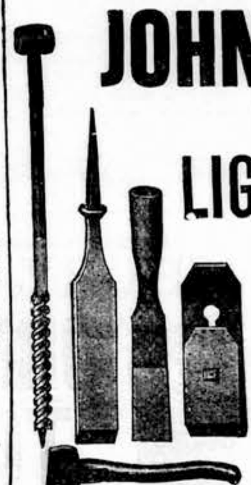
☞ "**PEARS' SOAP** is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, "and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin." ☜

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

STANLEY These Cigars contain all that is delicious in CIGARS
STANLEY Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture CIGARS
STANLEY of CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY GARDEN-GROWN TOBACCOS. CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY These Tobaccos are rich in their absolute CIGARS
STANLEY purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore CIGARS
STANLEY no Cigars have ever been made that can equal the CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY **"STANLEY CIGARS."** CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY THEY ARE CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY THE FINEST IN INDIA. CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY *The most delicious made,* CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY A REAL LUXURY. CIGARS
STANLEY This is not an empty boast, as you will find CIGARS
STANLEY by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box CIGARS
STANLEY and you will be surprised to find that such good CIGARS
STANLEY Cigars can be manufactured in India. CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY *They are made in Two Sizes.* CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY No. 1 per box of 100, Rs. 4 0 CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY " 2 " " 100 " 3 8 CIGARS
STANLEY Smoke no others. CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,* CIGARS
STANLEY CIGARS
STANLEY **FROM THE MANUFACTURER,** CIGARS

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.



JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools, Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

J. HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

I. HERRING & SONS
CAST STEEL.
SHEFFIELD.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY
Defies Competition.

JAMES WATSON & Co
OLD BLENDED CRAGGANMORE
SELECTED
GLENLIVET WHISKY
DUNDEE

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

AGENTS—
BOMBAY—F. Fischer & Co.
CALCUTTA:—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS MANCHESTER & 146 MINORIES LONDON E.C.

AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.